

# The Worker

National  
Edition

## Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

See Page 2

Vol. XVII, No. 48

26

November 30, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# 'I SAW IT AT THE UN' DOUBLE - CROSS ON CEASE-FIRE

By JOHN PITTMAN (Story on Page 3)



HAROLD WARD

**Acquit Ward  
Of Assault,  
Still Faces  
Murder 'Frame'**

—See Page 4

*Complete*  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

**King's Ransom  
Means ...  
'No Bail!'**

Bail set so high as to keep them in jail — they have already been imprisoned three months — is asked of the Missouri Smith Act defendants. How the \$10,000 bail demanded compares with other cases in the same court's jurisdiction.

**Scratch a  
Red-baiter**

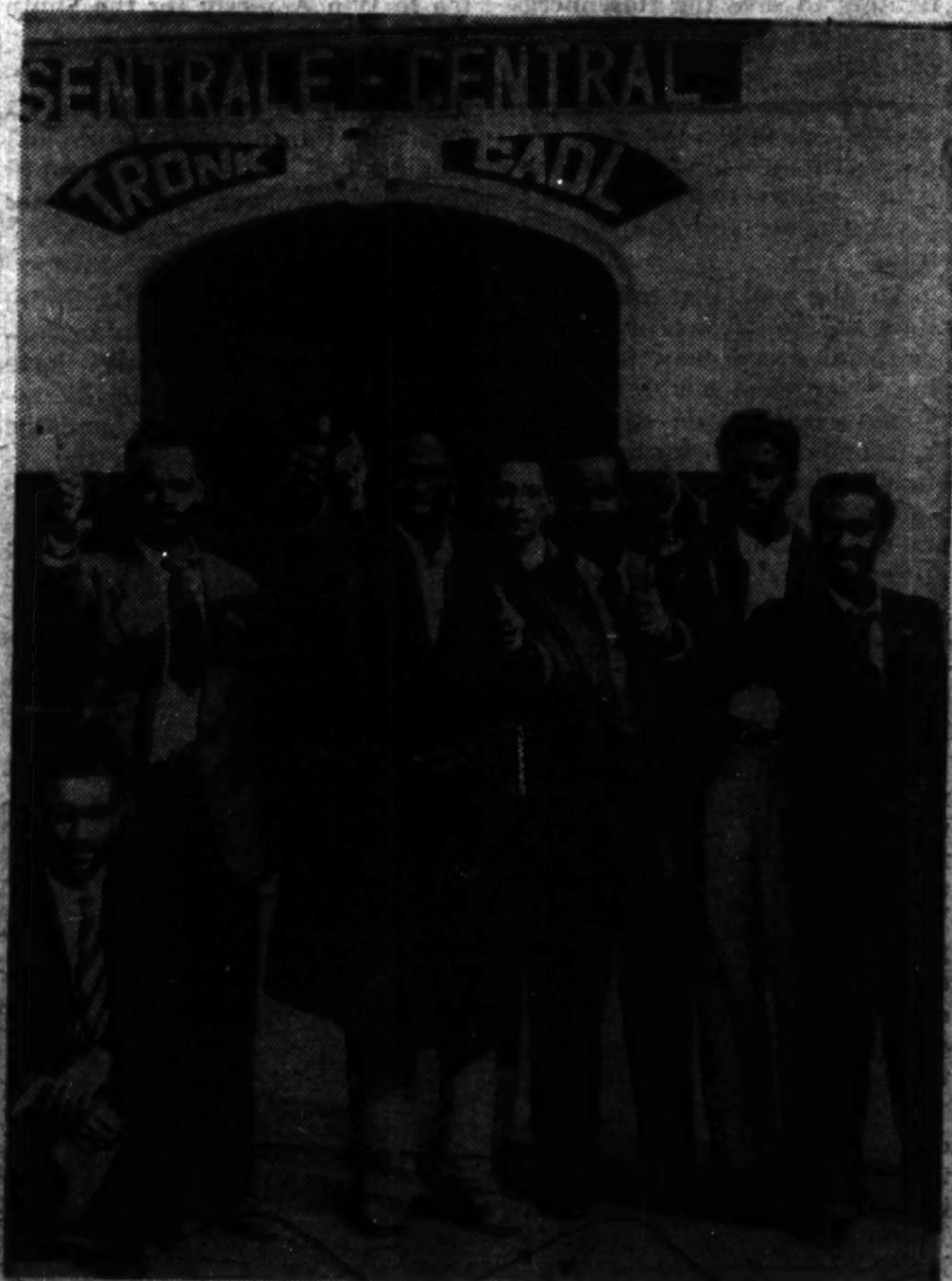
The story of some of the officials named in the crime probes. ...

**World of Labor**

The ant-labor pattern becomes clearer as crisis nears, writes George Morris in his weekly labor column.

**Woman Today**

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, widow and mother of three GI sons, 'died for ... freedoms ... ignored in Michigan' said the black-bordered circulars. And Michigan farmers vow to continue the battle in which she was martyred.



AFRICAN AND INDIAN PATRIOTS in Durban, South Africa, give the "Africa" salute upon their release from jail. They had just finished serving terms for their defiance of the unjust segregation laws of the Malan government.

**In the Magazine**

## Some Lessons of the New York Elections

—See Magazine Pages 3, 4, 5 and 6—



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

alleged in this case in time of peace."

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

## "CHAIN REACTION" ON WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius

Rosenberg from legal murder is in motion here spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting Nov. 19.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

# Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrific assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 653, 799 Broadway, New York 3.



BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 64 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

# 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some \$3,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,626.45

Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, New York City, or bring to 35 E. 12th St.,

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so infuriated me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us —\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$135 for The Worker at a party which was held to protect and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

# Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dymtryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dymtryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

sense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dymtryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his

THE COMMITTEE for the De-

(Continued on Page 4)



# West Side Cracks Ice in Fight on Jimcrow Stores

CHICAGO. — There's a saying out on the West Side that the devil is going ice-skating these days.

It's this way. The manager of the Woolworth's store on West Madison Street swore he'd never hire Negro saleswoman "until Hell freezes over."

Well, it's happened. The West Side Negro Labor Council, which has been picketing Woolworth's all summer long, finally forced the upgrading of two Negro women, one to the ribbon counter and the other

to the candy counter.

People in this community are overjoyed at the victory. But Earl Abel, temporary chairman of the council in the community, insists that "it's only the beginning."

The four months of tireless picketing, as well as numerous other broad actions taken to break down discriminatory hiring in the Madison and Western community, reached a climax two weeks ago. At that time, the council changed its picketing tactics from every

Saturday to every evening.

The store's trade, 90 percent Negro, fell off very sharply. At that moment, the council pounded home its slogan of "50-50" meaning the demand for the hiring of at least 50 percent Negro help.

The churches in the community proved extremely active in supporting the campaign. The ministers, headed by Rev. S. H. Graham of the Greater Union Baptist Church, demanded meetings with Woolworth's management on the

Jimcrow question.

A large group of ministers joined in signing a letter to the Woolworth management, stating that, "We are in full agreement with the Negro Labor Council in that Negro workers must have full equality in job opportunities."

Last week, store manager F. C. Seifried, who had vowed he would never hire Negroes on the sales force, told a delegation from the council that his policy was changed.

He agreed to upgrade two Negro women from the basement stockroom where they had been working. He also agreed on another meeting with the council to discuss further demands.

Said Abel: "What we have learned in this fight is that a Jimcrow hiring policy doesn't stand a chance against an aroused community and a determined, well-organized campaign directed at the employer's touchy spot—his profits."

## GM Moves Openly Into Government

DETROIT. — General Motors Corporation is moving openly into the Government. C. E. Wilson, president of GM, it to be Secretary of Defense in Eisenhower's cabinet.

Eisenhower's Secretary of Interior, Gov. Douglas McKay, is another General Motors man. McKay is a Cadillac-Chevrolet dealer from Oregon.

Arthur Summerfield, the world's largest Chevrolet dealer, now Republican National Committee Chairman, is likely to get the Postmaster generalship.

John Foster Dulles, chosen Secretary of State, is the lawyer who represented the Nazis before World War II.

Joseph Dodge, who has been put in charge of the budget by Eisenhower, is a General Motors banker who used to be president of the GM-controlled First National Bank.

C. E. Wilson is well known to the auto workers for his vicious anti-labor position. Back in 1946 he was the principal opponent of signing an agreement with the union, unless it could be with seriously worsened conditions for the workers. The 104-day General Motors strike resulted.

He claims that he thought up the present five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contracts which bogtie a million workers.

GM last year sold the government one billion dollars worth of war goods. One can imagine what will happen now.

## Urges Unity on Rosenberg Case

To the Editor:

There was a very good turn-out at the protest meeting in the Rosenbergs at the Hotel Hamilton on Thursday, Nov. 12.

Rabbi Fox spoke against the severity of the death sentence. The first part of his talk consisted of a disavowal of Communism and was met by a buzz of disapproval from the audience. Afterwards, in discussing the talk with several people, there was general dissatisfaction principally because of the communist disavowal. There was little said as to the positive features.

The basic feature of the united front consists of unity of forces around common albeit partial beliefs.

We must strive to achieve a broader cohesiveness of people and organizations opposed to the death sentence. And this regardless of whether such support is Communist or anti-Communist or a political. If we exclude support because it is only partial, we commit a sectarian error and will rapidly find ourselves alone and the Rosenbergs electrocuted.

This is not to say that we must not be aware of the shortcomings of Rabbi Fox's stand. But the overall contribution was a very positive one towards clemency for the Rosenbergs. And if we succeed in this, it will be a very positive blow against the forces of reaction and of war.

# Fulfill Korea Peace Pledge, Unions Tell Gen. Eisenhower

CHICAGO. — Labor organizations here this week demanded of President-elect Eisenhower that he fulfill the pledge that elected him by bringing peace in Korea before Christmas.

The joint council of the big CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 send such a message to Eisenhower this week. Signed by 45 members of the council representing the shops that make up this amalgamated local, the appeal called on him to fulfill his pledge to bring peace in Korea.

Local 1119 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers this week called on its mem-

bership to demand that Eisenhower fulfill his pledge of peace.

The local pointed out that Eisenhower was elected on the basis of promises, in which he "led the American to believe that he disapproved of the Korean war, and that he would go to Korea to end the war."

The local issued an answer to M. F. Ditzell, president of the Janette Electric Mfg. Co., who gave the workers a free lunch to "celebrate" the election results.

Ditzell told the members of the UE local that the election results ushered in "a new era of peace,

security and prosperity for all of us."

Said the local in reply: "It is our sincere hope that this will be the case. However, through bitter experience, we of labor have found that wishing will not make it so."

The American people are sick and tired of the Korean war. They are overburdened with a heavy tax load and are pressed to the wall by ever-rising prices and government-imposed wage freezes.

In this election, the people sought a way to express their disapproval with the administration which foisted this upon them."

Meanwhile, members of UE Local 1150 at the Pioneer General Motors plant, acted on an appeal of the Save Our Sons Conference for a chain letter to Eisenhower.

Helen Hester, who was a delegate to the SOS conference and has a son in the service, started the chain letter in the plant by giving copies to other workers having relatives in the armed forces.

The letter to Eisenhower declares: "Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

## 65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by

## Japan Educator Hits Rearming of Nation by U. S.

Japan's former Minister of Education has charged here that the U. S. government is leading toward a third World War by "forcing" the rearming of his country. Speaking at Columbia University, Dr. Yoshio Abe, one of Japan's leading educators, condemned the U. S. military bases in his country, and insisted that Japan "should be left to follow its own policies without American military support."

He charged that "the U. S. is now forcing Japan to rearm against the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and this policy obstructs the growth of Japanese democracy. Accusing the U. S. government of encouraging the revival of Japanese reaction, he blamed it for the "resurgence of Japanese militarism."

Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a committee appears popular," commented Gallup.

## 4-Cent Pay Hike In Swift Contract

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers announced this week that it has signed a two-year agreement with Swift & Co. covering some 30,000 workers at 26 plants.

The new contract provides for a four-cent-an-hour general wage increase and can be re-opened on wage matters every six months.

The total gains in the contract are estimated as amounting to 15 1/2 cents for the average worker.

The Swift contract is similar to that negotiated with the Armour and Cudahy meat-packing companies. It also provides a re-opening clause to negotiate for a hospitalization program, including medical and surgical care covering the employees and their families.

IN ADDITION to the four-cent wage boost, the union has won

contract improvements in many other items, among which are:

- Time and one-half pay for Saturday work for 52 weeks a year;
- Four cents an hour additional increase to all women workers;
- Three and one-half cents additional increase for southern plants in Moultrie and Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas, Texas;
- Two cents additional for night work, increasing the night premium from seven to nine cents;
- Adjustments in rate inequalities for more than 900 wage brackets;
- Forty-hour guarantee pay in holiday weeks (the regular week has a 36-hour guarantee);
- A 25 per cent increase in incentive earnings, bringing the standard premium to 100 percent of the employee's hourly rate.

# Anti-Semites Here Fight Clemency for Rosenbergs

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — Organized fascist and anti-Semitic groups here are openly working for the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the electric chair on Jan. 12.

The execution of the framed married couple has become the rallying cry of those groups here which carried on seditious activity during the war against fascism.

They were indicted in 1944 but won acquittal after powerful financial and political forces intervened on their behalf.

Many of them, such as Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, are today active in Chicago, carrying on their most violent anti-Semitic campaign.

Their chief organ is the Chicago Tribune, which prints their letters vilifying the Rosenbergs and which

has launched its own campaign for the death of the Jewish couple.

On Nov. 18, the Col. Robert R. McCormick's paper carried a Hitler-like editorial headed "No Mercy for Traitors." A week later, a front-page cartoon in full color called out for the death of the Rosenbergs.

Significantly, only a few weeks before the Tribune gave a feature spread in its Sunday magazine to a bold defense of the anti-Semites and seditious who have made the Rosenbergs their chief target.

This article, which openly defended the self-proclaimed fascists among the 28 defendants in the 1944 sedition trial, went on to call for compensation for the costs they have heightened the clemency campaign in conducting their legal

case.

The Tribune's blood-curdling attack on the Rosenbergs was seen here as an attempt to offset the campaign for clemency which has developed strongly here following the announcement of the execution date for the Jewish couple.

Recent mass meetings in the Loop and in various communities paid, winning broad support. The

## 'Dishonest Bosses OK with Bosses,' Says Ex-Congressman Herbert Peel

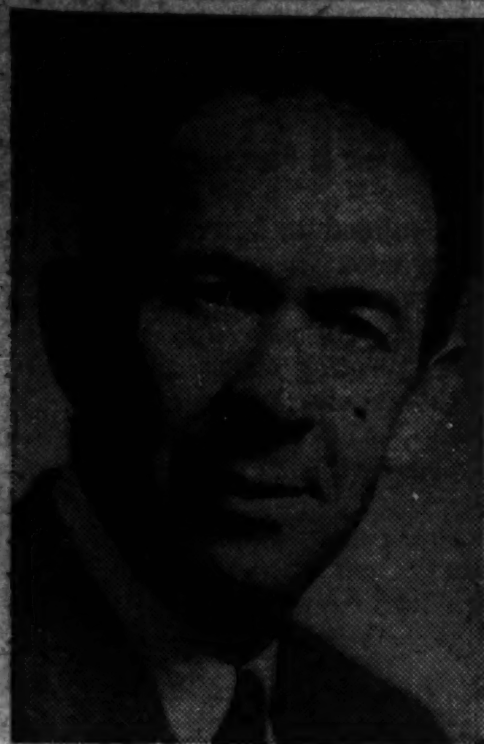
PHILADELPHIA. — In an article exposing corruption in both Democratic and Republican parties, and throughout business circles, Herbert Peel, former Congressman and diplomat, writes in the Evening Bulletin: "I am an old man and have lived all my life among the leaders of finance, their sons, their sycophants and their servants. I have yet to hear of a man being dropped from an important board of directors because of his dishonesty."



MCCORMICK

campaign is centered in the securing of one million signatures asking President Truman to set aside the death sentence.





STEVE NELSON

## Asks Governor Order Bail to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH

JOHN L. HOLTON, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress called on Gov. John S. Fine last week to have bail granted to Steve Nelson and end the shame that has fallen on the State.

The 20-year sentence against a 50-year old man a medieval prison like the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa. is a "death sentence," pointed out Holton.

"This atrocious death sentence has brought immense shame upon the good name of our great Commonwealth," Holton continued.

THE CRC LEADER'S letter to Gov. Fine follows in part:

"The frameup of Steve Nelson was due to his opposition to the Korean war at a time when it was not popular to seek an end to this senseless slaughter. Months later your party was swept into office because it offered the people promises for ending it.

"The sentencing of Steve Nelson to a brutal imprisonment of 20 years has aroused the indignation not only of the American people but also those of other lands.

"This atrocious death sentence has brought immense shame upon the good name of our great Commonwealth.

"The decision of the Superior Court was handed down at a time to influence and prejudice the jury in the current Federal Smith Act Trial in Pittsburgh. The prospective jurors could not help but read in the newspapers or hear by radio or television the decision of the Superior Court. This makes it impossible for Nelson and his co-defendants to get a fair trial in Pittsburgh."

"You will further note also the arrest of Nelson by the Federal government was timed to prejudice the jury in the Pennsylvania State Anti-Sedition Act trial. These acts are certainly not acts of God but are political acts of persecution.

"The people of this great Commonwealth call upon you in the spirit of its founder William Penn, who fled England because of religious persecution and who also was tried for sedition to use your Executive influence to grant bail to Mr. Nelson. Mr. Nelson cannot properly prepare his defense in an Allegheny County jail cell. The continual denial of bail is a violation of constitutional liberties to Mr. Nelson. The denial of bail to Mr. Nelson makes it impossible for his co-defendants to receive a fair trial. The denial of bail affects the American people and undermines the Bill of Rights.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. HOLTON,  
Executive Director,  
Pittsburgh Chapter,  
Civil Rights Congress,  
147 Washington Place,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Labor Must Stick Together with Eisenhower in Office, Says Miner

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

"THE WHOLE labor movement will have to stand together when Eisenhower gets in," an elderly Negro miner was saying when I drove past the union hall in the U. S. Steel Corp. town of Muse, Pa., some 40 miles from Pittsburgh.

"The way I look at it the AFL and the CIO and the miners will have to work together; they'll all be hit," the miner continued.

Several other Negro and white miners were expressing the same views as they left the union meeting in the big, brick Italian Club building.

The miners had just heard that the biggest coal operator in the country had been named to "Ike's" cabinet. That was George M. Humphrey, the chairman of the giant Pittsburgh - Consolidation Coal Co. (a Hanna-Rockefeller-Mellon combine). Hanna is also a big steel magnate. He is a member of the governing executive committee of two open-shop steel firms—the National Steel Co., headed by the union-buster, Ernest T. Weir, and the Armco Corp.

SOME OF THE MINERS had worked for Humphrey. They knew him as a hard man. And they remembered how their president, John L. Lewis, had blasted him for obstructing coal mine contract negotiations some years ago.

I had last visited Muse with a truck of five tons of food in the big strike in early 1950. The flour, bacon, coffee, beans, etc., had been purchased by readers of the Daily Worker. They were a gift to their brothers who were fighting for a wage contract. It was a brave, determined fight. The men were paying no attention to a Taft-Hartley injunction, ordering them back to work. But their families were hungry and they were glad for the help from outside.

"We welcomed that help," the old miner said as he walked up the street. "Some men had savings and could get along. But other families were getting hungry. We welcomed that help."

"It wasn't just the food, it was the principle behind it," another man said. "That's right," said another. "It was the principle."

THE OLD NEGRO went on to say that no union should have to fight the coming battles alone. All should help each other. That way the workers show their strength together, he explained.

"I know what these Republicans are likely to do," he continued. "They're likely to try to break all our unions. I was thinking about that election night. I stayed up to four o'clock in the morning that night. I remembered what they did to us before Roosevelt got in."

THE OLD MINER was dissatisfied with the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. But he felt the Eisenhower-

coal operator cabinet would be more aggressive against Labor.

"I can't forget how I worked for almost nothing when the Republicans were in," he declared. "I can't forget how the companies cheated us when we didn't have a union. I used to load three and a half tons of coal on a car and get paid for one and a half tons. If I didn't like it the boss said 'Go! We don't need you any more, Go!'"

"That was slavery. The difference from the old kind of slavery was that they didn't use a whip."

He repeated that statement. "The only difference was that they didn't use a whip."

I found strong feeling against the Wage Stabilization Board in Muse. But no one doubted that they would all walk out at once if the Board failed to grant the full \$1.90-a-day wage increase that the employers had accepted.

## Hike Pay of Oakland Police, Firemen

OAKLAND, Calif.

(FP). — Police and firemen here have been granted a \$10 to \$50 monthly pay increases, effective immediately. The lowest grades, patrolmen and hosemen, were raised from \$385 to \$375 a month. The wage order affects 1,300.

## 17-Cent Award Given Dockers On East Coast

An arbitration award yesterday gave members of the AFL-International Longshoremen's Association a 17-cent hourly raise and time and one-half for overtime. Original demand of the union was 50 cents an hour to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

When Prof. Paul R. Hays, the arbitrator, announced the award, Joseph Ryan, I.L.A. president, immediately claimed that parity with the ILWU had been achieved. Hays, however, was not so positive. He said it was difficult to measure parity exactly.

One of the main demands of rand-and-file longshoremen, not even dealt with in the award, was for pensions equal to ILWU members.

The original offer of the ship-owners was 8 and a half cents an hour. The award, retroactive to Oct. 1, covers some 60,000 dockers on the Atlantic Coast.

## Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti-fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Hope Foye, American soprano, will present a program of new German songs which she collected on her recent concert tour through Germany.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St. Admission at the door is \$1.22. Tickets at \$1 may be obtained in advance from The German American, 130 East 18 St.

## Soviet Living Standards Rising, Says 'Look' Magazine After Survey

ARE RUSSIAN WORKERS ill-clad, ill-fed, minus both the luxuries and necessities of life and dissatisfied with their socialist society? On the contrary, a feature article declares in the current "Look Magazine," they "never had it so good."

The writer, Cyril Ray, for 18 months the conservative London "Sunday Times" correspondent in Moscow, starts his account in "Look" with a sentence which, right off, contradicts the "starving Russians" propaganda with which the American and British public has been deluged.

"The Soviet standard of living is rising," he writes. "Slowly, perhaps, but perceptibly. Few European countries can say as much."

It is folly to compare, Ray stressed repeatedly, the improvements in 30-odd years of Soviet rule with the standards of the highly industrialized capitalist powers.

DEFLATING those who "sneer at the drabness of Soviet life," the British writer complains that "such reports are not only misleading but positively dangerous. They obscure the fact that by Russian standards the pleasure, amenities and minor luxuries of life have become more widely available since the war and at an increasing pace over the last years. To lose sight of, or to ignore this fact is to fool yourself and your hearers—no doubt unconsciously—as to the capabilities of Soviet organization and productive capacity, in matters more momentous than the output of nylon stockings."

Ray stresses that the Soviet people are imbued, not only with "loyalty to their country, but of gratitude to a regime that has provided them with luxuries their fathers never knew."

BUT, even if nylon stockings are not the most important thing, there are nylon stockings after all. Ray writes:

"During the 19 months I was in Moscow I saw nylon stockings and silk nightdresses, ballpoint pens and wristwatches, refrigerators and washing machines, motor bicycles and radio sets, all coming into the stores of Moscow and Leningrad in a steady trickle. All Soviet-made and though sometimes crudely finished—efficient."

THE BRITISH correspondent laughs at those who, forced to acknowledge the reality of these Soviet products, then claim they are made only for some non-existent Soviet aristocracy.

"There are 10,000 television sets in use in Moscow alone, and it is no use saying as wishful thinkers

and propagandists from the West like to say," observed Ray, "that only Red Army generals and ballerinas can afford them. I doubt whether there are 10,000 generals and ballerinas in Moscow, and I do know that Sergei, my own Russian chauffeur had bought himself a set."

NOT ONLY the "big stores" but the little shops in back streets, he found, "bulge" not only with beefsteaks and porkchops but with "delectable mountains of caviar that would make a Western millionaire's eyes pop."

Ray laughs at the "Western economists" who "have proved to their own satisfaction that although there is obviously plenty of food available it is too dear for the Soviet worker." He points out the distortion in the translation of Soviet rubles into dollars at the official rate of exchange which "bears no relation to the true purchasing power of the ruble."

The Look magazine writer is critical about many aspects of Soviet life. He admits, candidly, that it is not affection for Soviet socialism, but rather fear that it is "dangerous" for capitalism to underestimate the strength of socialism which motivates his dispar-

sionate reportage.

HE SEES as a "deliberate policy" the effort to "make the Soviet people contented with their lot, proud of their country, grateful to their regime, and self-respecting among the nations." And "any notion in the West that this policy is a failure is not only naïve—it is dangerous . . . and it makes a boomerang of much of the propaganda that we aim at Russia."

The Ray article is featured in the Dec. 2nd issue of a magazine (Look) which competes with Collier's in the number of columns devoted to whipping up anti-Soviet war hysteria. Look has frequently repeated stale lies about the sad lot of Soviet citizens and the aggressive aims of the Kremlin.

Although Ray doesn't put it in those exact words, the sense of his concluding sentences is that the Soviet government is busy building socialism and a better life for its people.

The many readers of "Look Magazine" cannot help but ponder the fact that the Smith Act, loyalty oaths, McCarran Acts and the huge armament drive have all been inflicted on the U. S. in the name of a Russian threat which, Look magazine now shows, doesn't exist.

## Textile Boss Asks Workers Return Vacation Pay to Him

COHOES, N. Y. (FP)

MEN AND WOMEN workers at Beaunit Mills here say they have now heard everything. What they heard—from the big boss himself—was a proposal that they send their checks to him if an arbitration panel awards them vacation pay.

The suggestion came from Israel Rogosin, president of Beaunit and chief of the North American Rayon Corp. Rogosin spoke to the workers at a meeting called by the company. He spent time attacking the union which represents Beaunit workers, Local 89, Textile Workers Union (CIO).

"Union leadership here is vile," Rogosin said. He then launched into a long story about the sacrifices made by the company to keep the Cohoes mills in operation despite "steady financial losses."

BEAUNIT was completely closed down for six months. When it reopened last spring only about

200 of its 450 workers were called back, although production levels have been restored to those prevailing before the shutdown.

Under the TWUA contract, each worker is entitled to two weeks paid vacation. Management has refused to honor the vacation provision, claiming the workers are not entitled to time off because of the shutdown. The issue is to be decided by an arbitration panel Dec. 9.

Rogosin made one of his rare trips here from New York to try to convince the workers they are not "morally entitled" to the vacation pay. He said he was "relying on the decency of you people" to mail back the vacation checks if the arbitration decision was in their favor. The textile boss, however, might have saved himself the cartage. Immediately after his speech, the Beaunit workers unanimously gave a rising vote of confidence to their union and to its position on the vacation issue.



# Angry Teachers Ask Higher Wage

PHILADELPHIA. — Organized and united action for higher wages for teachers to meet the high cost of living, is underway here with the appeal for a "grass roots" movement among teachers sent out by staff members of Central High School.

The immediate impetus came from teachers' anger and indignation when the Board of Education proposed a \$200 annual raise in face of teacher organizations' universal demands for pay hikes from \$600 to \$900.

In a letter to all teachers throughout the city asking "concerted action" against the Board's proposals, the Central High teachers declared "We are shocked to realize the Board of Education is considering giving us a fifty-cent-a-day increase."

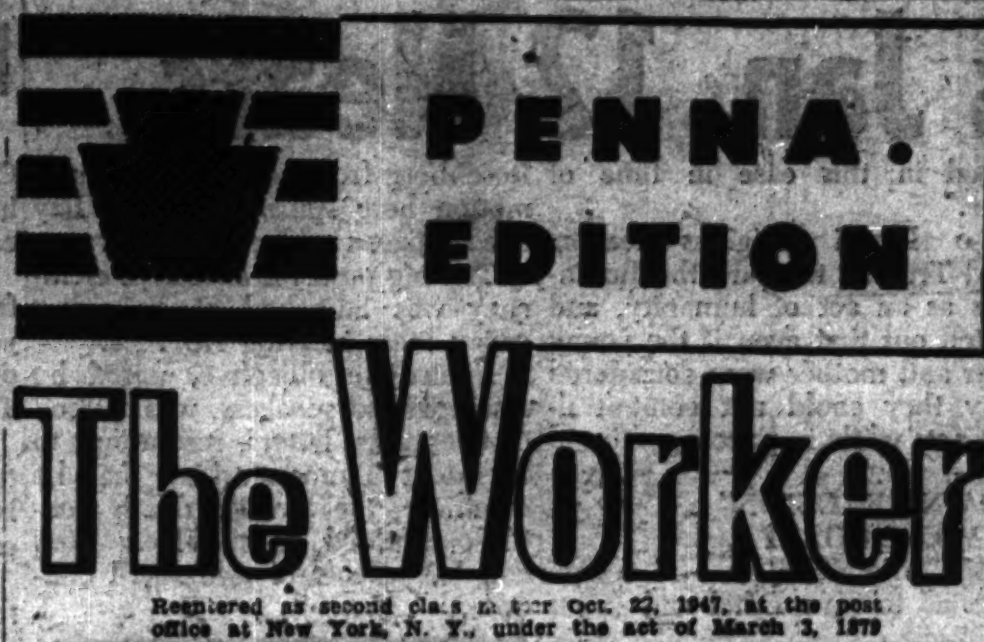
"We are fully aware that established teachers' organizations are alert to the critical situation. What we have in mind, however, is a grass roots action to supplement and lend impetus to the work of

the organization."

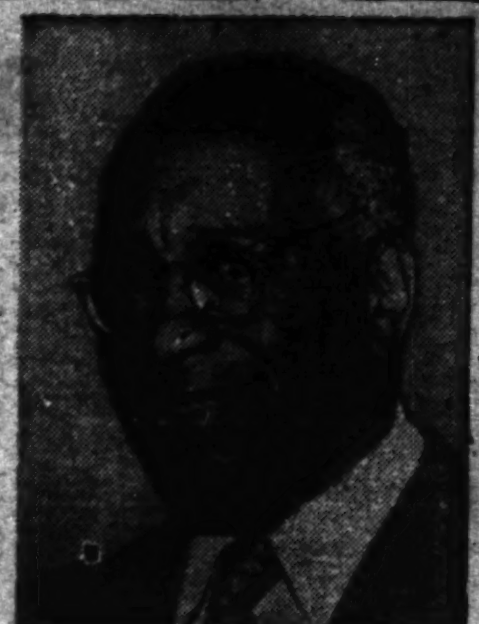
In a recent crowded hearing before the Board of Education both teacher and community groups, presented demands for a substantial wage increase. The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, AFL, is asking \$900.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, besides supporting demands for a minimum \$800 increase, asked the abolition of juncrow schools and policies of segregation in the schools which add to the operating costs of the system.

Other groups supporting higher wage and improved educational facilities for Philadelphia's children included the Teachers Union (independent), the Progressive Party and the Committee to Preserve Our Schools.



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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON (above), national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was scheduled to report last Monday to Philadelphia on the fight to free Steve Nelson and other civil rights developments at a meeting in Reynolds Hall.

## 'I Saw It at the UN'

# Double-Cross On Cease-Fire

By JOHN PITTMAN (See Page 3)

## Five-Week SKF Strike Settled

PHILADELPHIA. — The five-week strike at the SKF ball bearings plants was settled last week. The strike was led by Local 2898, United Steelworkers, CIO. The company tried to whip up hysteria against the strikers by saying that a large percentage of the products manufactured by SKF is for war purposes. The workers held their unity in the face of company attacks.

LESTER. — A strike was averted at the large Westinghouse plant

here when the company backed down in its attempts to chisel on wages and conditions. Local 107 United Electrical Workers Union (Independent) represents the 7000 production and salaried employees.

MORRISVILLE. — AFL bricklayers in the U. S. Steel Co.'s Fairless plant stopped work on the construction of bases for the open hearth furnaces. There has been many strikes at the U. S. Steel plant by building trades workers in the last few months.

## 8 Negroes in State Assembly

HARRISBURG. — Eight Negroes, one a woman, were elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives Nov. 4. This is the largest bloc of Negro representatives in any legislative body in the country. All are Democrats. Seven from Philadelphia included Garfield Harris, the first Negro representative ever elected from South Philadelphia's "river wards."

The Philadelphia bloc, together with Paul F. Jones, reelected from Pittsburgh's Hill district are seen as constituting along with a number of labor and liberal representatives, a potential powerhouse for a peoples program.

The potential Negro-labor-liberal bloc in the session that opens Jan. 6, is seen as including Repub-

licans, such as Francis Worley of Adams County, as well as Democrats elected with liberal and labor support.

The corporations are already planning to try and steamroller a "tax-the-poor" program through the legislature, labor and liberal groups still have time to formulate a peoples program. This would include state FEPC, repeal of the Pechan, Musmanno, Sedition acts and other repressive legislation, a people's tax program to make the profiteers bear the burden of their war economy; adequate funds for health, educational and recreational facilities and an anti-injunction program to extend labor's rights, and grant higher unemployment and workman's compensation payments.

## QUAKER SPEAKS AT PHILA. CEASE-FIRE MEET DEC. 4

PHILADELPHIA. — Burton G. Parshall, chairman of the Race Street Forum of the Philadelphia Quakers, is addressing a working conference on an immediate Korean "cease-fire" Thursday evening, Dec. 4, at the YMHA, Broad and Pine St.

The conference is being called by the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade to intensify the collection of cease-fire referendum ballots at shop gates, theatres, super markets and at

organizational gatherings.

The conference will also plan presentation to U. S. representatives at the United Nations of cease-fire ballots already collected.

The call to the "cease-fire" conference declares: "The fierce desire of the American people was clearly expressed by the election of Gen. Eisenhower on his pledge to 'go to Korea.' Now let's give the people a chance to vote on an immediate 'cease-fire,' using the A. P. C. Referenda."

## PENNA. CIO COUNCIL OPPOSES 10c PHONE COMPANY GOUGE

HARRISBURG. — The Pennsylvania CIO Council is opposed to a \$32,000,000 rate increase that the Bell Telephone Co. is trying to push through.

CIO state president Harry Boyer said: "We believe we are under moral obligation not only to our 60,000 members but to the Pennsylvania community at large to prevent this unconscionable grab." "When it started this case, the company claimed that the \$32,600,000 members but to the Pennsylvania by an increase in operating costs since 1949, when the commission (Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission) approved an \$18,000,000 increase.

"Our lawyers tell us that the company has now switched to an entirely different reason for asking that this stupendous additional increase in rates be approved through a flimsy attempt to re-appraise its investment at a value

enormously in excess of the original cost.

"If this case was being tried in New York or New Jersey, the rate base which the company is trying to palm off on the PUC would be given no consideration and the company's present earnings of about \$25,000,000 a year would, without any doubt, be held to be quite ample."

The Public Utilities Commission has generally acceded to the demands of the utilities. Many protests against decisions handed down by the PUC have taken place and the people generally are fed up with the granting of increases in rates to various public utilities.

A decision by the PUC is expected before Dec. 7, last day of the commission's nine-month suspension in the case to permit an investigation.

## OUSTED UNDER PECHAN 'OATH' LAW, COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR WINS REHEARING

PHILADELPHIA. — An ousted instructor from Pennsylvania State College, fired under the provisions of the witch-hunting Pechan loyalty oath law, is still fighting for reinstatement, it was learned as the case was reopened last week.

State Senator Albert R. Pechan, author of the law, attempted to inject himself into the case by issuing a public statement denouncing Earl C. Harrison, prominent lawyer, who had been named as "investigating authority" in the MacCrae case.

Harrison, former dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, had been named by Dr.

Milton Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College, to probe the teacher's dismissal.

The Pechan law, which requires all government employees to take a state "loyalty" oath, and which requires college presidents to submit annual certification of the "loyalty" of their staffs, has been the target

of all liberal and progressive groups since its introduction. Its repeal in the new legislature is being sought.

Pechan's objection to Harrison was based on the attorney's appearance before the legislature last year as an opponent of the thought-control measure.

## 'Dishonest Bosses OK with Bosses,' Says Ex-Congressman Herbert Peel

PHILADELPHIA. — In an article exposing corruption in both Democratic and Republican parties, and throughout business cir-

cles, Herbert Peel, former Congressman and diplomat, writes in the Evening Bulletin: "I am an old man and have lived all my life among the leaders of finance, their sons, their sycophants and their servants. I have yet to hear of a man being dropped from an important board of directors because of his dishonesty."

## Musmanno Campaigns Against Hiss Parole

PHILADELPHIA. — Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who was forced to resign from the Pittsburgh Bar Association before the election because he campaigned for Stevenson while sitting on the State Supreme Court bench, is now campaigning against the parole of Alger Hiss.

Musmanno urged American Legion members to oppose the Hiss parole at a meeting of the Harry Publicker Post 905 at Moose Hall last week. Hiss has maintained that he was framed up on a perjury charge by Whitaker Chambers and the FBI.

## SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

The Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is distributing 10,000 pieces of material calling on Philadelphians to urge President Truman

to grant clemency for the Rosenbergs. Five thousand copies of the appeal are being mailed. See page 2 for news on the campaign to save the Rosenbergs.



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

alleged in this case in time of peace."

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

## "CHAIN REACTION" ON WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius

Rosenberg from legal murder is in motion here spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting Nov. 19.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

# Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward E. Barky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrific assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

REV. RICHARD MORFORD

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1. Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 653, 799 Broadway, New York 3.



BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 89 W. 46 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

# 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 8,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,026.45  
Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to:  
P.O. Box 136, New York City,  
or bring to 35 E. 12th St.

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so unfurled me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us—\$0."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$195 for The Worker at a party which was held to protect and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

# Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dymtryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dmytryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

sense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dmytryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his

THE COMMITTEE for the De-

(Continued on Page 4)

## CHIEF ISRAELI RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY

JERUSALEM, Israel.—Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis, joined here in an appeal to President Truman to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the a-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrachi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people."

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses



# West Side Cracks Ice in Fight on Jimcrow Stores

CHICAGO. — There's a saying out on the West Side that the devil is going ice-skating these days. It's this way. The manager of the Woolworth's store on West Madison Street swore he'd never hire Negro saleswoman "until Hell freezes over."

Well, it's happened. The West Side Negro Labor Council, which has been picketing Woolworth's all summer long, finally forced the upgrading of two Negro women, one to the ribbon counter and the other

to the candy counter. People in this community are overjoyed at the victory. But Earl Abel, temporary chairman of the council in the community, insists that "it's only the beginning."

The four months of tireless picketing, as well as numerous other broad actions taken to break down discriminatory hiring in the Madison and Western community, reached a climax two weeks ago. At that time, the council changed its picketing tactics from every

Saturday to every evening. The store's trade, 90 percent Negro, fell off very sharply. At that moment, the council pounded home its slogan of "50-50" meaning the demand for the hiring of at least 50 percent Negro help.

The churches in the community proved extremely active in supporting the campaign. The ministers, headed by Rev. S. H. Graham of the Greater Union Baptist Church, demanded meetings with Woolworth's management on the

Jimcrow question. A large group of ministers joined in signing a letter to the Woolworth management, stating that, "We are in full agreement with the Negro Labor Council in that Negro workers must have full equality in job opportunities."

Last week, store manager F. C. Seifried, who had vowed he would never hire Negroes on the sales force, told a delegation from the council that his policy was changed.

He agreed to upgrade two Negro women from the basement stockroom where they had been working. He also agreed on another meeting with the council to discuss further demands.

Said Abel: "What we have learned in this fight is that a Jimcrow hiring policy doesn't stand a chance against an aroused community and a determined, well-organized campaign directed at the employer's touchy spot—his profits."

## GM Moves Openly Into Government

DETROIT. — General Motors Corporation is moving openly into the Government. C. E. Wilson, president of GM, it to be Secretary of Defense in Eisenhower's cabinet.

Eisenhower's Secretary of Interior, Gov. Douglas McKay, is another General Motors man. McKay is a Cadillac-Chevrolet dealer from Oregon.

Arthur Summerfield, the world's largest Chevrolet dealer, now Republican National Committee Chairman, is likely to get the Postmaster generalship.

John Foster Dulles, chosen Secretary of State, is the lawyer who represented the Nazis before World War II.

Joseph Dodge, who has been put in charge of the budget by Eisenhower, is a General Motors banker who used to be president of the GM-controlled First National Bank.

C. E. Wilson is well known to the auto workers for his vicious anti-labor position. Back in 1946 he was the principal opponent of signing an agreement with the union, unless it could be with seriously worsened conditions for the workers. The 104-day General Motors strike resulted.

He claims that he thought up the present five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contracts which hogtie a million workers.

GM last year sold the government one billion dollars worth of war goods. One can imagine what will happen now.

# Fulfill Korea Peace Pledge, Unions Tell Gen. Eisenhower

CHICAGO. — Labor organizations here this week demanded of President-elect Eisenhower that he fulfill the pledge that elected him by bringing peace in Korea before Christmas.

The joint council of the big CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 sent such a message to Eisenhower this week. Signed by 45 members of the council representing the shops that make up this amalgamated local, the appeal called on him to fulfill his pledge to bring peace in Korea.

Local 1119 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers this week called on its mem-

bership to demand that Eisenhower fulfill his pledge of peace. The local pointed out that Eisenhower was elected on the basis of promises, in which he "led the American to believe that he disapproved of the Korean war, and that he would go to Korea to end the war."

The local issued an answer to M. F. Ditzell, president of the Janette Electric Mfg. Co., who gave the workers a free lunch to "celebrate" the election results.

Ditzell told the members of the UE local that the election results ushered in "a new era of peace,

security and prosperity for all of us."

Said the local in reply: "It is our sincere hope that this will be the case. However, through bitter experience, we of labor have found that wishing will not make it so."

The American people are sick and tired of the Korean war. They are overburdened with a heavy tax load and are pressed to the wall by ever-rising prices and government-imposed wage freezes. In this election, the people sought a way to express their disapproval with the administration which foisted this upon them."

Meanwhile, members of UE Local 1150 at the Pioneer General Motors plant, acted on an appeal of the Save Our Sons Conference for a chain letter to Eisenhower.

Helen Hester, who was a delegate to the SOS conference and has a son in the service, started the chain letter in the plant by giving copies to other workers having relatives in the armed forces.

The letter to Eisenhower declares: "Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

## 65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question: "Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by

## Japan Educator Hits Rearming of Nation by U. S.

Japan's former Minister of Education has charged here that the U. S. government is leading toward a third World War by "forcing" the rearming of his country. Speaking at Columbia University, Dr. Yoshio Abe, one of Japan's leading educators, condemned the U. S. military bases in his country, and insisted that Japan "should be left to follow its own policies without American military support."

He charged that "the U. S. is now forcing Japan to rearm against the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and this policy obstructs the growth of Japanese democracy. Accusing the U. S. government of encouraging the revival of Japanese reaction, he blamed it for the 'resurgence of Japanese militarism.'"

Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

## 4-Cent Pay Hike In Swift Contract

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers announced this week that it has signed a two-year agreement with Swift & Co. covering some 30,000 workers at 26 plants.

The new contract provides for a four-cent-an-hour general wage increase and can be reopened on wage matters every six months.

The total gains in the contract are estimated as amounting to 15% cents for the average worker.

The Swift contract is similar to that negotiated with the Armour and Cudahy meat packing companies. It also provides a reopening clause to negotiate for a hospitalization program, including medical and surgical care covering the employees and their families.

IN ADDITION to the four-cent wage boost, the union has won

contract improvements in many other items, among which are:

- Time and one-half pay for Saturday work for 52 weeks a year;
- Four cents an hour additional increase to all women workers;
- Three and one-half cents additional increase for southern plants in Moultrie and Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas, Texas;
- Two cents additional for night work, increasing the night premium from seven to nine cents;
- Adjustments in rate inequalities for more than 800 wage brackets;
- Forty-hour guarantee pay in holiday weeks (the regular week has a 36-hour guarantee);
- A 25 per cent increase in incentive earnings, bringing the standard premium to 100 percent of the employee's hourly rate.

## Urges Unity on Rosenberg Case

To the Editor:

There was a very good turnout at the protest meeting in the Rosenbergs at the Hotel Hamilton on Thursday, Nov. 12.

Rabbi Fox spoke against the severity of the death sentence. The first part of his talk consisted of a disavowal of Communism and was met by a buzz of disapproval from the audience. Afterwards, in discussing the talk with several people, there was general dissatisfaction principally because of the communist disavowal. There was little said as to the positive features.

The basic feature of the united front consists of unity of forces around common albeit partial beliefs.

We must strive to achieve a broader cohesiveness of people and organizations opposed to the death sentence. And this regardless of whether such support is Communist or anti-Communist or a political. If we exclude support because it is only partial, we commit a sectarian error and will rapidly find ourselves alone and the Rosenbergs electrocuted.

This is not to say that we must not be aware of the shortcomings of Rabbi Fox's stand. But the overall contribution was a very positive one towards clemency for the Rosenbergs. And if we succeed in this, it will be a very positive blow against the forces of reaction and of war.

A Reader

# Anti-Semites Here Fight Clemency for Rosenbergs

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — Organized fascist and anti-Semitic groups here are openly working for the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the electric chair on Jan. 12.

The execution of the framed married couple has become the rallying cry of those groups here which carried on seditious activity during the war against fascism.

• They were indicted in 1944 but won acquittal after powerful financial and political forces intervened on their behalf.

Many of them, such as Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, are today active in Chicago, carrying on their most violent anti-Semitic campaign.

Their chief organ is the Chicago Tribune, which prints their letters vilifying the Rosenbergs and which

has launched its own campaign for the death of the Jewish couple.

On Nov. 18, the Col. Robert R. McCormick's paper carried a Hitler-like editorial headed "No Mercy for Traitors." A week later, a front-page cartoon in full color called out for the death of the Rosenbergs.

Significantly, only a few weeks before, the Tribune gave a feature spread in its Sunday magazine to a bold defense of the anti-Semites and seditionists who have made the Rosenbergs their chief target.

This article, which openly defended the self-proclaimed fascists among the 28 defendants in the 1944 sedition trial, went on to call for compensation for the costs they have heightened the clemency campaign in conducting their legal

case.

The Tribune's blood-curdling attack on the Rosenbergs was seen here as an attempt to offset the campaign for clemency which has developed strongly here following the announcement of the execution date for the Jewish couple.

Recent mass meetings in the Loop and in various communities paign, winning broad support. The



McCORMICK

## 'Dishonest Bosses OK with Bosses,' Says Ex-Congressman Herbert Peel

PHILADELPHIA. — In an article exposing corruption in both Democratic and Republican parties, and throughout business circles, Herbert Peel, former Congressman and diplomat, writes in the Evening Bulletin: "I am an

old man and have lived all my life among the leaders of finance, their sons, their sycophants and their servants. I have yet to hear of a man being dropped from an important board of directors because of his dishonesty."



# Labor Must Stick Together with Eisenhower in Office, Says Miner

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

"THE WHOLE labor movement will have to stand together when Eisenhower gets in," an elderly Negro miner was saying when I drove past the union hall in the U. S. Steel Corp. town of Muse, Pa., some 40 miles from Pittsburgh.

"The way I look at it the AFL and the CIO and the miners will have to work together; they'll all be hit," the miner continued.

Several other Negro and white miners were expressing the same views as they left the union meeting in the big, brick Italian Club building.

The miners had just heard that the biggest coal operator in the country had been named to "Ike's" cabinet. That was George M. Humphrey, the chairman of the giant Pittsburgh - Consolidation Coal Co. (a Hanna-Rockefeller-Mellon combine). Hanna is also a big steel magnate. He is a member of the governing executive com-

mittee of two open-shop steel firms—the National Steel Co., headed by the union-buster, Ernest T. Weir, and the Armco Corp.

SOME OF THE MINERS had worked for Humphrey. They knew him as a hard man. And they remembered how their president, John L. Lewis, had blasted him for obstructing coal mine contract negotiations some years ago.

I had last visited Muse with a truck of five tons of food in the big strike in early 1950. The flour, bacon, coffee, beans, etc., had been purchased by readers of the Daily Worker. They were a gift to their brothers who were fighting for a wage contract. It was a brave, determined fight. The men were paying no attention to a Taft-Hartley injunction, ordering them back to work. But their families were hungry and they were glad for the help from outside.

"We welcomed that help," the

old miner said as he walked up the street. "Some men had savings and could get along. But other families were getting hungry. We welcomed that help."

"It wasn't just the food, it was the principle behind it," another man said. "That's right," said another. "It was the principle."

THE OLD NEGRO went on to say that no union should have to fight the coming battles alone. All should help each other. That way the workers show their strength together, he explained.

"I know what these Republicans are likely to do," he continued. "They're likely to try to break all our unions. I was thinking about that election night. I stayed up to four o'clock in the morning that night. I remembered what they did to us before Roosevelt got in."

THE OLD MINER was dissatisfied with the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. But he felt the Eisenhower-

coal operator cabinet would be more aggressive against Labor.

"I can't forget how I worked for almost nothing when the Republicans were in," he declared. "I can't forget how the companies cheated us when we didn't have a union. I used to load three and a half tons of coal on a car and get paid for one and a half tons. If I didn't like it the boss said 'Col We don't need you any more. Col'."

"That was slavery. The difference from the old kind of slavery was that they didn't use a whip."

He repeated that statement. "The only difference was that they didn't use a whip."

I found strong feeling against the Wage Stabilization Board in Muse. But no one doubted that they would all walk out at once if the Board failed to grant the full \$1.90-a-day wage increase that the employers had accepted.

"No one can hold us back then," a miner said.

## Asks Governor Order Bail to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH

JOHN L. HOLTON, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress called on Gov. John S. Fine last week to have bail granted to Steve Nelson and end the shame that has fallen on the State.

The 20-year sentence against a 50-year old man a medieval prison like the County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa. is a "death sentence," pointed out Holton.

"This atrocious death sentence has brought immense shame upon the good name of our great Commonwealth," Holton continued.

THE CRC LEADER'S letter to Gov. Fine follows in part:

"The frameup of Steve Nelson was due to his opposition to the Korean war at a time when it was not popular to seek an end to this senseless slaughter. Months later your party was swept into office because it offered the people promises for ending it.

"The sentencing of Steve Nelson to a brutal imprisonment of 20 years has aroused the indignation not only of the American people but also those of other lands.

"This atrocious death sentence has brought immense shame upon the good name of our great Commonwealth.

"The decision of the Superior Court was handed down at a time to influence and prejudice the jury in the current Federal Smith Act Trial in Pittsburgh. The prospective jurors could not help but read in the newspapers or hear by radio or television the decision of the Superior Court. This makes it impossible for Nelson and his co-defendants to get a fair trial in Pittsburgh.

"You will further note also the arrest of Nelson by the Federal government was timed to prejudice the jury in the Pennsylvania State Anti-Sedition Act trial. These acts are certainly not acts of God but are political acts of persecution.

"The people of this great Commonwealth call upon you in the spirit of its founder William Penn, who fled England because of religious persecution and who also was tried for sedition to use your Executive influence to grant bail to Mr. Nelson. Mr. Nelson cannot properly prepare his defense in an Allegheny County jail cell. The continual denial of bail is a violation of constitutional liberties to Mr. Nelson. The denial of bail to Mr. Nelson makes it impossible for his co-defendants to receive a fair trial. The denial of bail affects the American people and undermines the Bill of Rights.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. HOLTON,  
Executive Director,  
Pittsburgh Chapter,  
Civil Rights Congress,  
147 Washington Place,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Hike Pay of Oakland Police, Firemen

OAKLAND, Calif.

(FP). — Police and firemen here have been granted a \$10 to \$50 monthly pay increases, effective immediately. The lowest grades, patrolmen and hosemen, were raised from \$365 to \$375 a month.

The wage order affects 1,300.

## 17-Cent Award Given Dockers On East Coast

An arbitration award yesterday gave members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association a 17-cent hourly raise and time and one-half for overtime. Original demand of the union was 50 cents an hour to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union headed by Harry Bridges.

When Prof. Paul R. Hays, the arbitrator, announced the award, Joseph Ryan, ILA president, immediately claimed that parity with the ILWU had been achieved. Hays, however, was not so positive. He said it was difficult to measure parity exactly.

One of the main demands of rand-and-file longshoremen, not even dealt with in the award, was for pensions equal to ILWU members.

The original offer of the ship-owners was 8 and a half cents an hour. The award, retroactive to Oct. 1, covers some 60,000 dockers on the Atlantic Coast.

## Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti-fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Hope Foye, American soprano, will present a program of new German songs which she collected on her recent concert tour through Germany.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41 St. Admission at the door is \$1.22. Tickets at \$1 may be obtained in advance from The German American, 130 East 16 St.

## Soviet Living Standards Rising, Says 'Look' Magazine After Survey

ARE RUSSIAN WORKERS ill-clad, ill-fed, minus both the luxuries and necessities of life and dissatisfied with their socialist society? On the contrary, a feature article declares in the current "Look Magazine," they "never had it so good."

The writer, Cyril Ray, for 18 months the conservative London "Sunday Times" correspondent in Moscow, starts his account in "Look" with a sentence which, right off, contradicts the "starving Russians" propaganda with which the American and British public has been deluged.

"The Soviet standard of living is rising," he writes. "Slowly, perhaps, but perceptibly. Few European countries can say as much."

It is folly to compare, Ray stressed repeatedly, the improvements in 30-odd years of Soviet rule with the standards of the highly-industrialized capitalist powers.

DEFLATING those who "sneer at the drabness of Soviet life," the British writer complains that "such reports are not only misleading but positively dangerous. They obscure the fact that by Russian standards the pleasures, amenities and minor luxuries of life have become more widely available since the war and at an increasing pace over the last years. To lose sight of, or to ignore this fact is to fool yourself and your hearers—no doubt unconsciously—as to the capabilities of Soviet organization and productive capacity, in matters more momentous than the output of nylon stockings."

Ray stresses that the Soviet people are imbued, not only with "loyalty to their country, but of gratitude to a regime that has provided them with luxuries their fathers never knew."

BUT, even if nylon stockings are not the most important thing, there are nylon stockings after all. Ray writes:

"During the 19 months I was in Moscow I saw nylon stockings and silk nightdresses, ballpoint pens and wristwatches, refrigerators and washing machines, motor bicycles and radio sets, all coming into the stores of Moscow and Leningrad in a steady trickle. All Soviet-made and though sometimes crudely finished—efficient."

THE BRITISH correspondent laughs at those who, forced to acknowledge the reality of these Soviet products, then claim they are made only for some non-existent Soviet aristocracy.

"There are 10,000 television sets in use in Moscow alone, and it is no use saying, as wishful thinkers

and propagandists from the West like to say," observed Ray, "that only Red Army generals and ballerinas can afford them. I doubt whether there are 10,000 generals and ballerinas in Moscow, and I do know that Sergei, my own Russian chauffeur had bought himself a set."

NOT ONLY the "big stores but the little shops in back streets," he found, "bulge" not only with beefsteaks and pork chops but with "delectable mountains of caviar that would make a Western millionaire's eyes pop."

Ray laughs at the "Western economists" who "have proved to their own satisfaction that although there is obviously plenty of food available it is too dear for the Soviet worker." He points out the distortion in the translation of Soviet rubles into dollars at the official rate of exchange which "bears no relation to the true purchasing power of the ruble."

The Look magazine writer is critical about many aspects of Soviet life. He admits, candidly, that it is not affection for Soviet socialism, but rather fear that it is "dangerous" for capitalism to underestimate the strength of socialism which motivates his dispar-

sonate reportage.

HE SEES as a "deliberate policy" the effort to "make the Soviet people contented with their lot, proud of their country, grateful to their regime, and self-respecting among the nations." And "any notion in the West that this policy is a failure is not only naive—it is dangerous... and it makes a boomerang of much of the propaganda that we aim" at Russia.

The Ray article is featured in the Dec. 2nd issue of a magazine (Look) which competes with Collier's in the number of columns devoted to whipping up anti-Soviet war hysteria. Look has frequently repeated stale lies about the sad lot of Soviet citizens and the aggressive aims of the Kremlin.

Although Ray doesn't put it in those exact words, the sense of his concluding sentences is that the Soviet government is busy building socialism and a better life for its people.

The many readers of "Look Magazine" cannot help but ponder the fact that the Smith Act, loyalty oaths, McCarran Acts and the huge armament drive have all been inflicted on the U. S. in the name of a Russian threat which, Look magazine now shows, doesn't exist.

## Textile Boss Asks Workers Return Vacation Pay to Him

COHOES, N. Y. (FP)

MEN AND WOMEN workers at Beaulieu Mills here say they have now heard everything. What they heard from the big boss himself was a proposal that they send their checks to him if an arbitration panel awards them vacation pay.

The suggestion came from Israel Rogosin, president of Beaulieu and chief of the North American Rayon Corp. Rogosin spoke to the workers at a meeting called by the company. He spent time attacking the union which represents Beaulieu workers, Local 89, Textile Workers Union (CIO).

"Union leadership here is vile," Rogosin said. He then launched into a long story about the "sacrifices made by the company to keep the Cohoes mills in operation despite 'steady financial losses.'"

BEAULIEU was completely closed down for six months. When it reopened last spring only about

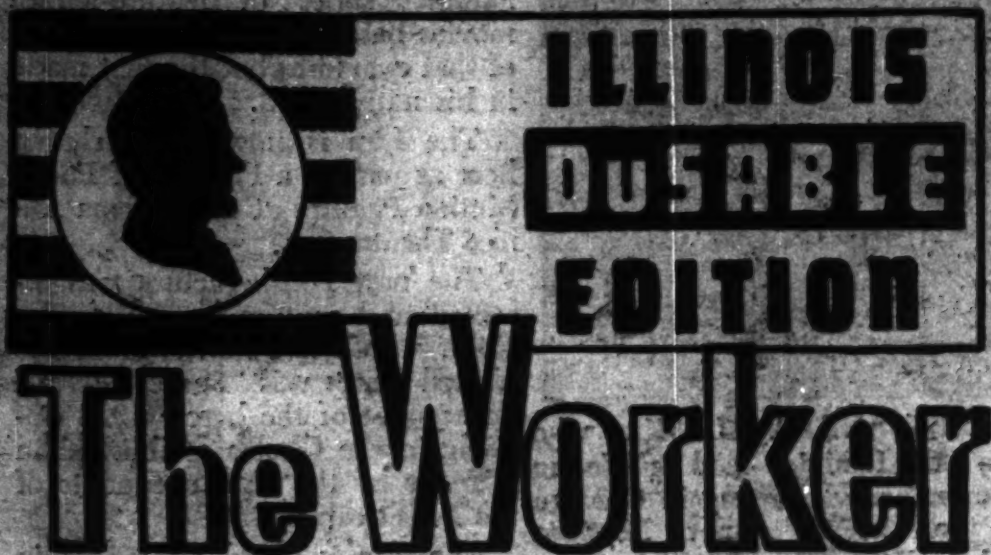
200 of its 450 workers were called back, although production levels have been restored to those prevailing before the shutdown.

Under the TWUA contract, each worker is entitled to two weeks paid vacation. Management has refused to honor the vacation provision, claiming the workers are not entitled to time off because of the shutdown. The issue is to be decided by an arbitration panel Dec. 9.

Rogosin made one of his rare trips here from New York to try to convince the workers they are not "morally entitled" to the vacation pay. He said he was "relying on the decency of you people" to mail back the vacation checks if the arbitration decision was in their favor. The textile boss, however, might have saved himself the carfare. Immediately after his speech, the Beaulieu workers unanimously gave a rising vote of confidence to their union and to its position on the vacation issue.



# Anti-Semites Here Fight Clemency for Rosenbergs



Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

By GUNNAR LEANDER

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Many of them, such as Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, are today active in Chicago, carrying on their most

violent anti-Semitic campaign.

Their chief organ is the Chicago Tribune, which prints their letters vilifying the Rosenbergs and which has launched its own campaign for the death of the Jewish couple.

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MCCORMICK

campaign for clemency which has developed strongly here following the announcement of the execution date for the Jewish couple.

Recent mass meetings in the Loop and in various communities have heightened the clemency campaign, winning broad support. The campaign is centered in the securing of one million signatures asking President Truman to set aside the death sentence.

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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# Frameup Pattern Shown In Harold Ward Trial

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—A jury this week acquitted Harold Ward in the first of two trials which disclosed the pattern of frameup prepared by the Harvester Company to entrap the Negro union leader.

After two and a half hours and four ballots, the jury declared Ward was completely innocent of assault charges on which he was indicted during the course of the recent Harvester strike.

He now faces trial on a murder charge which contains the same elements of frameup.

The state's witnesses themselves established this pattern by showing the key role which a Harvester Company industrial relations man played in the indictment of Ward for assault and then for murder.

Ward was tried here first on assault charges leveled at him by a strikebreaker named Watson Wright, who revealed in his testimony that he had named Ward as his assailant only after repeated private sessions with two key figures in the cases.

They are:

\* John Cook, Harvester Company personnel man. It was Cook who also gave the chief stoolpigeon before the House Un-American Committee when the strikebreaking congressional probers came here at the outset of the recent 12-week UE Harvester strike.

\* Police Capt. George Barnes, head of the notorious Labor Detail,

which has been instrumental in breaking countless strikes here and in framing scores of unionists.

Cook and Barnes visited the strikebreaker Wright in the hospital after he had been taken there for the treatment of bruises. Wright had told police that he did not know his assailant. After the visits of Cook and Barnes, however, Wright changed his story to name Ward.

At that time, Ward was arrested for assault and released on bond. Some two weeks later, Ward was again arrested, this time to be indicted for murder of a strikebreaker who was found dead on the South Side.

The assault trial which opened Monday was expected to be followed immediately by the murder trial in which Ward faces the

electric chair if convicted.

As the case opened with a packed courtroom before Judge Wendell Green, defense attorney William Scott Stewart made the open charge that Ward was being framed.

Ward appeared before an all-white jury. The Negro members of the jury panel were eliminated in challenges by the prosecution. The state also carefully eliminated any jurors who had any connection with unions of any kind.

In sharp cross examination of the strikebreaker Wright, the defense showed that he had a shady record. Stewart revealed that Wright was "not interested" in naming Ward as his assailant until after he learned that there was a reward in the case.

"This business of trying to fake

up a case against Ward was an after-thought," Stewart declared.

Wright said that he was attacked on Sept. 15 near his home while on his way to work in the strike-bound Harvester plant. He recounted that he returned to his home, had police take him to the Provident hospital. Later that day, he took the streetcar to the Harvester plant where he reported to the company. They immediately returned him to the hospital where he was kept for a week.

It was during that week that Wright was repeatedly visited by Capt. Barnes, by Harvester Company personnel men and lawyers. Wright said that Capt. Barnes helped him to make the identification of Ward as his assailant—although he knew Ward in the past and did not name him until after

Capt. Barnes' visit.

The defense brought in a witness who said that Wright told him he was beaten up in a tavern brawl.

Wright told of how his "friend," the Harvester industrial relations man John Cook, visited him repeatedly, brought in company lawyers and had him sign affidavits which he did not bother to read.

Cook played a key role in the company's effort to smash the UE during the long strike which ended Nov. 18. In his stoolpigeon testimony before the House Un-American Committee, he revealed that he was active in the union as a worker at Harvester, but found he could not prosper rapidly enough in what he called "the union game." It was then that he became a company personnel man.

# Fulfill Korea Peace Pledge, Unions Tell Gen. Eisenhower

CHICAGO. — Labor organizations here this week demanded of President-elect Eisenhower that he fulfill the pledge that elected him by bringing peace in Korea before Christmas.

The joint council of the big CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 send such a message to Eisenhower this week. Signed by 45 members of the council representing the shops that make up this amalgamated local, the appeal called on him to fulfill his pledge to bring peace in Korea.

Local 1119 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers this week called on its mem-

bership to demand that Eisenhower fulfill his pledge of peace.

The local pointed out that Eisenhower was elected on the basis of promises, in which he led the American to believe that he disapproved of the Korean war, and that he would go to Korea to end the war.

The local issued an answer to M. F. Ditzell, president of the Janette Electric Mfg. Co., who gave the workers a free lunch to "celebrate" the election results.

Ditzell told the members of the UE local that the election results ushered in "a new era of peace,

security and prosperity for all of us."

Said the local in reply: "It is our sincere hope that this will be the case. However, through bitter experience, we of labor have found that wishing will not make it so."

The American people are sick and tired of the Korean war. They are overburdened with a heavy tax load and are pressed to the wall by ever-rising prices and government-imposed wage freezes. In this election, the people sought a way to express their disapproval with the administration which foisted this upon them."

Meanwhile, members of UE Local 1150 at the Pioneer General Motors plant, acted on an appeal of the Save Our Sons Conference for a chain letter to Eisenhower.

Helen Hester, who was a delegate to the SOS conference and has a son in the service, started the chain letter in the plant by giving copies to other workers having relatives in the armed forces.

The letter to Eisenhower declares: "Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."



# 'I Saw It at the UN' Double-Cross on Cease-Fire

By JOHN PITTMAN (Story on Page 3)



# Harvester Strike Showed Up Dangers to All Labor

CHICAGO.—The strike of 30,000 Harvester workers represented by FE-UE was in many ways one of the most crucial struggles waged by any section of the labor movement since the great sitdown strikes which organized the auto industry in the '30's. The union was faced with a wage-cutting drive which would cut the living standards of every worker. Along with that, the company attempted to cancel a contract which had been in force for 15 years, and substitute a company-written contract.

This was a major attempt, on the part of a giant corporation, to take full advantage of the union-busting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law, which was designed for the main purpose of weakening the unions and dividing the labor movement.

IN this effort to break the strike and destroy the union, Harvester called on every possible agency of the Government, and openly and brazenly set out to injure the well-being of the whole population in order to secure greater profits.

Harvester, just like any other capitalist enterprise, considers that the agencies of government (police, courts, and so on), were created to serve the interests of big business and not the interests of the people.

HOW did Harvester use government agencies to attempt to break the strike? First, they brought in the House Un-American Com-

mittee in the first days of the strike, to interfere with bargaining and to try to discredit the leadership of the union.

Taking advantage of judges and courts controlled by big business, they moved to get injunctions against the union early in the strike. State and city police with the direct help and intervention of local public officials were used to encourage strikebreaking.

Police in Chicago for instance, visited strikers in their homes, threatening them if they did not agree to scab. The company even used the machinery of unemployment compensation to deprive workers laid off before the strike of their benefits for long periods.

BESIDES direct and indirect use of these organs of government, the company used the means of public information available to big business and not available to the people. Such channels as the radio, newspapers and magazines devoted enormous amounts of free space and time to the propaganda of the company, while like amounts of free time and space are unavailable to the workers.

The lesson that was learned by hundreds upon hundreds of workers in this strike is that the whole power of the government controlled by big business, is turned against them.

Many are beginning to see the need for a government which will be responsive to the demands of the people rather than to big business.

Such a concerted attack by police, courts, injunctions, anti-labor laws, and public officials, could not occur if the workers, farmers, small business people, the Negro people and their allies had their own political party in power. Workers are also aware that this offensive of big business has received the direct support of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

WHY did the Harvester company enter on this union-busting drive at this time? Why did it receive the support of all of big business?

In general, this desperate offensive reflects the weakened position of all of capitalism today. Faced with a shrinking world market, because such great areas

of the world as China, and the USSR are excluded from trade, any capitalist enterprise today finds itself in difficulties.

The market for farm equipment in China alone would keep the Harvester company at full production for many years, yet Harvester and all of big business refuses to trade with China.

Since the one motive of International Harvester is profit, and since expansion into new markets and exploitation of colonial peoples yields less and less profits, Harvester attempts to make up these losses by greater speedup and lower wages for its workers at home.

THE union-smashing attempt of Harvester is a part of the drive of American capitalism toward war, which is seen by the capitalists as the only way to avoid depression.

In order to wage such an aggressive war for controlling the world markets, it is necessary to beat down all opposition at home. The militant, progressive FE-UE union, which has stood for peace and free trade with all countries, is an obstacle to this pro-war program.

The threat of depression, economic crisis, has haunted the capitalist world these past few years. Out of this desperation, U. S. capitalism planned and created the war in Korea, in order to stimulate production, and extort super-profits from the people in the form of high taxes and high prices.

HUNDREDS of workers in this strike struggle began to see the relation of Harvester's offensive to the Korean war.

They were able to see more clearly that an attempt to oppress and control people abroad means oppression at home. They are beginning to see that the USSR, a workers' government, has played the role of peacemaker in Korea, beginning with their making the first proposal for armistice.

They are beginning to see that our government has put up obstacles to peace, and is willing to keep thousands of American boys in Korean prison camps while we haggle about exchange of prisoners.

They are beginning to realize that in the desperate drive for control of world markets, the U. S. has created military bases and sent troops to all parts of the world, preparing to obtain these markets by armed force.

IN their effort to break the strike and destroy the union, the Harvester company brought into play an old weapon of all big corporations—the frame-up of a union leader.

But the attempt to frame Harold Ward for murder, the attempt to execute him for a crime he did not commit, was more than an attack on the union, more than the removal from the scene of a valuable, active, militant leader of the union.

They have engineered the Ward frameup to try to destroy the unity in the Harvester plants, to turn white workers against the Negro workers.

HAROLD WARD is "wanted" by the ruling class because he is one of those leaders of the Negro liberation movement which in these days challenges the oppression of the Negro people.

This attack on Harold Ward is part of the constant, daily propaganda of capitalism to divide Negro and white. This propaganda in the press, over the radio, in

## 'Young Chopin' Is First Film Made in Poland on Composer



ALEKSANDRA SLASKA, who plays the feminine lead in "Young Chopin," now showing in Chicago at the Cinema Annex, Madison and Kedzie.

CHICAGO.—"Young Chopin," the new Polish biographical film about that country's greatest musical genius, is the fifth in an international series of feature-length movies based on events in the life of that composer but the first made in his native land.

The film is now being shown here as part of a Festival of Polish Motion Pictures at the Cinema Annex Theatre.

The new Polish picture was directed and written by Aleksander Ford, whose last film seen in the United States was "Border Street," an account of the heroic 1943 uprising in the Ghetto established in Warsaw by the Nazi occupants of the Polish capital.

The film is based on events in Chopin's life during the years between 1825 and 1830 against the background of the turbulent currents of that period of European history.

With few exceptions, the music performed in the film is from the compositions Chopin wrote during the formative years prior to his arrival in Paris. In his script, Ford sought to indicate the effect upon Chopin's work of the folk traditions of the Mazowsze, Kujawy and other regions of Poland, as well as the historic events which marked the movement for Polish national independence during the composer's youth in Warsaw.

The Chopin piano works used in the film are performed by Halina Czerny-Stefanska, Poland's best-known young pianist and winner of 1949 International Chopin Competition.

A second musical feature of the work is the performance of a Paganini violin work by Wanda Wilkomirska, another leading young Polish artist. Mozart songs heard in the film are by Stefania Woytowicz. In addition to the performances by Polish orchestras, choruses and ballet companies, the film includes music by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

## New Year's Eve Affair Planned

CHICAGO.—Chicago progressives will celebrate New Year's Eve at a Grand Ball Dec. 31 at the U.E. Hall, 37 So. Ashland, under the joint auspices of the Civil Rights Congress and the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

The affair committee announced that they had contracted the Jimmy Ray band, one of the finest and most versatile bands in the middle west, whose music ranges from a polka to a samba for the benefit of those who love to dance to good music.

Mr. Harry Freed, chairman of the committee, promises that the ball will have many new and surprising features, and urged progressives to organize friends and buy their tickets now in preparation for the New Year's Eve celebration. Tickets are on sale at the Civil Rights Congress offices, 6 E. Lake St., Room 510, and 3856 So. Parkway, Room 12, and at The Worker office and Modern Book Store, 64 W. Randolph St.

schools and in all other agencies of the state, is matched with the pattern of discrimination and segregation, denial of opportunities and oppression.

It is consciously and cynically kept going by the rulers of America because they see that the growing unity of Negro and white will some day result in a people's coalition led by the workers in firm alliance with the Negro people and with farmers and small business, which will challenge their control, their brutal exploitation, and their endless incitement to war.

A FURTHER reason for the vicious attack against Ward is that he is an outspoken advocate of peace and friendly relations with all countries.

His eye-witness account of peaceful construction and opposition to war which he brought back from the Soviet Union, Poland, and from Europe, angered the Harvester company more than it could stand. They see in him an opponent of their plans to dominate the affairs of other nations in order to extort the most profits from their people.

THE wholesale use of the union-busting features of the Taft-Hartley Law, is a grave threat to all labor. If Harvester was able to

get away with this wholesale, sweeping attack on a militant union, every other corporation will be encouraged in the drive to company-unionize labor in America in order to exploit the workers more and to prepare for war.

Harvester, together with its big business allies, has for many years seen the growing trend for unity in the labor movement and has done everything possible to prevent such unity. The company has fostered raiding, attempted to corrupt union leaders, and has played one union against the other.

The bosses fear the unity of the labor movement, because they realize that ever since the organization of the mass production industries, a united labor movement could and would challenge their control. In this regard, they have the assistance of the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have become a main obstacle to unity.

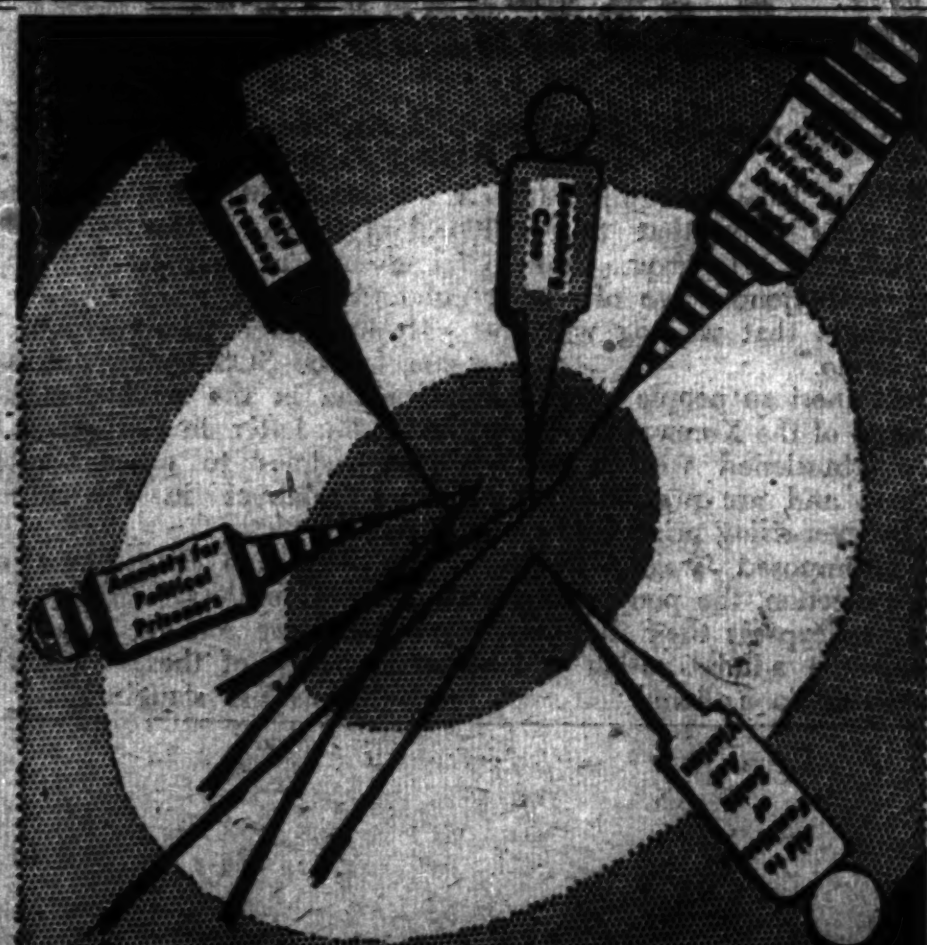
THE LESSON of unity has been borne home sharply to the Harvester workers who have returned to the shops with their union intact and ready to resume the struggle.

Their hope is that the need for unity of all labor, the great lesson of the Harvester strike, has not been lost on the rest of the labor movement.

## CHRISTMAS GIFT NEWS!

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Rossini's Great Opera



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

alleged in this case in time of peace.

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

## "CHAIN REACTION" ON WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO. — A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius

Rosenberg from legal murder is in motion here spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting Nov. 19.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

## Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrible assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 653, 799 Broadway, New York 3.

REV. RICHARD MORFORD



BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

## 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 3,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$800, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,626.45

Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, New York City, or bring to 35 E. 12th St.,

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so unfurled me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start..."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us—\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$195 for The Worker at a party which was held to protect and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

## Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dmytryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dmytryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

fense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dmytryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his

THE COMMITTEE for the De-

(Continued on Page 6)



# West Side Cracks Ice in Fight on Jimcrow Stores

CHICAGO.—There's a saying out on the West Side that the devil is going ice-skating these days. It's this way. The manager of the Woolworth's store on West Madison Street swore he'd never hire Negro saleswoman "until Hell freezes over."

Well, it's happened. The West Side Negro Labor Council, which has been picketing Woolworth's all summer long, finally forced the upgrading of two Negro women, one to the ribbon counter and the other

to the candy counter.

People in this community are overjoyed at the victory. But Earl Abel, temporary chairman of the council in the community, insists that "it's only the beginning."

The four months of tireless picketing, as well as numerous other broad actions taken to break down discriminatory hiring in the Madison and Western community, reached a climax two weeks ago. At that time, the council changed its picketing tactics from every

Saturday to every evening.

The store's trade, 90 percent Negro, fell off very sharply. At that moment, the council pounded home its slogan of "50-50" meaning the demand for the hiring of at least 50 percent Negro help.

The churches in the community proved extremely active in supporting the campaign. The ministers, headed by Rev. S. H. Graham of the Greater Union Baptist Church, demanded meetings with Woolworth's management on the

Jimcrow question.

A large group of ministers joined in signing a letter to the Woolworth management, stating that "We are in full agreement with the Negro Labor Council in that Negro workers must have full equality in job opportunities."

Last week, store manager F. C. Seifried, who had vowed he would never hire Negroes on the sales force, told a delegation from the council that his policy was changed.

He agreed to upgrade two Negro women from the basement stockroom where they had been working. He also agreed on another meeting with the council to discuss further demands.

Said Abel: "What we have learned in this fight is that a Jimcrow hiring policy doesn't stand a chance against an aroused community and a determined, well-organized campaign directed at the employer's touchy spot—his profits."

## CHILDREN OF FRAMEUP VICTIMS TO BE FETED

CHICAGO.—The Christmas party launched by the Political Victims Welfare Committee in honor of the children of Gil Green and Fred Fine, the Smith Act families in the Chicago area, is snow-balling into what promises to be a huge success.

Caravans of cars are due in from Milwaukee and St. Louis, besides the full preparation by the committee to have cars to service distant neighborhoods in the city itself.

Invited to be guests of honor are the Sentner and Manewitz St. Louis families. William Sentner, long time leader of the UE in St. Louis, has been indicted under the Smith Act, and his wife has a deportation threat hanging over her.

Robert Manewitz, born and raised in St. Louis, and a nationally known leader in progressive circles, has been in prison for almost three months, along with Marcus Murphy, awaiting reduction of high bail each, set because of their indictments under the Smith Act. Manewitz's wife is left to care for their youngsters, 2 and 6 years old. The Murphys have no children.

A fourth set of St. Louis victims, the James Forests, cannot come to the party as Forest is in jail along with Manewitz, with the fantastic bail to raise, and Mrs. Forest is home with their only child who is a bed-ridden victim of rheumatic fever.

Pluggers and invitations with self-addressed, stamped envelopes have received a wide mailing, and those in receipt are urged to send

in their donations whether or not they plan to attend, as the proceeds will be used toward the ever-growing list on Prisoners Relief, and for needy Smith Act children.

The oldest son of Gil Green, 15-year-old Danny Green, who at last year's Christmas party delivered a speech without notes that tore into the hearts of his tear-dimmed audience, has this to say about this year's party.

"I am sure you will want to come to this Christmas party and show your solidarity with Larry Fine, my brother Ralphie and my sister Josie, and the children of William Sentner and Robert Manewitz. Since I am 15 years old, I can well understand the vicious practices which the FBI has plagued us with for one and a half years already."

"By your attendance at this Solidarity Christmas party you can salute the children of Smith Act families across the nation. But salute them, not with tears, but with ringing laughter and joy. Laughter is the universal language of children. So bring your children and let them join with these children in celebrating this Christmas and the hope of happier ones to come."

Entertainment, movies, gifts for the children, and refreshments—all these, the committee says, awaits the hundreds of adults and children who will attend this Solidarity Christmas Party on Dec. 14, 8 p.m., at Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Admission is \$1 donation from adults, with children admitted free.

## 4-Cent Pay Hike In Swift Contract

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packing-house Workers announced this week that it has signed a two-year agreement with Swift & Co. covering some 30,000 workers at 26 plants.

The new contract provides for a four-cent-an-hour general wage increase and can be re-opened on wage matters every six months.

The total gains in the contract are estimated as amounting to 15% cents for the average worker.

This Swift contract is similar to that negotiated with the Armour

and Cudahy meat packing companies. It also provides a re-opening clause to negotiate for a hospitalization program, including medical and surgical care covering the employees and their families.

IN ADDITION to the four-cent wage boost, the union has won contract improvements in many other items, among which are:

- Time and one-half pay for Saturday work for 52 weeks a year;
- Four cents an hour additional increase to all women workers;
- Three and one-half cents additional increase for southern plants in Moultrie and Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas, Texas;
- Two cents additional for night work, increasing the night premium from seven to nine cents;
- Adjustments in rate inequalities for more than 900 wage brackets;
- Forty-hour guarantee pay in holiday weeks (the regular week has a 36-hour guarantee);
- A 25 per cent increase in incentive earnings, bringing the standard premium to 100 percent of the employee's hourly rate.

## Rally Sunday to Protest Frameup of Harold Ward

CHICAGO.—A mass rally in support of the framed Harvester strike leader Harold Ward will be held Sunday, Nov. 30 at Van Buren Hall, 2800 W. Madison St.

Featured as one of the speakers will be Mrs. June Ward, wife of the union leader who faces possible electrocution as a result of a trumped-up murder indictment

called for by the Harvester company.

Another feature will be the presentation of a play called "The Scab," written by Oscar Brown, Jr., and dealing with the Harvester strike.

Present also will be Ward's

mother, Mrs. Birdie Morton, and his two sons, Michael, 5, and Douglas, 7.

The West Side Negro Labor Council, one of the sponsors of the meeting, called for a mass turnout to protest what it called a "Klan-like plot" against Ward.

## To Honor Bridges at Banquet

CHICAGO.—Chicagans will have the opportunity of meeting and hearing one of the nation's outstanding labor leaders when Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is honored at a banquet here at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 S. Dearborn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 6.

Heading the roster of speakers for the occasion will be Chicago attorney Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild, and Carey McWilliams, editor of the liberal weekly magazine, "The Nation."

Australian-born Bridges faces jail and deportation again on the same charges of which he has been cleared seven times previously by U. S. courts and other agencies since 1934. He will be joined at the banquet by J. R. Robertson, one of the two other top officials of his union sentenced to jail in the same case for having been character witnesses to Bridges' application for U. S. citizenship.

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, which is sponsoring the Dec. 6 banquet, an-

nounced that the U. S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on an appeal from a Circuit Court verdict in the case within the next month.

"The fate of growing numbers of unionists and other foreign-born Americans threatened with deportation for their militant leadership of people's causes hinges on the outcome of the Bridges case," declared Jenkins, national director of the defense committee. "Also linked is the frameup against Farm Equipment union leader Harold Ward," Jenkins added, asserting: "A determined protest from wide sections of labor and the people at large can save Bridges and his co-defendants from jail and reverse the labor frameup pattern."

## What's On?

DO YOUR XMAS shopping at the CIO Annual "Bargain Sale" Dec. 5-7, Auditorium, 2497 W. Chicago Ave., Dec. 5-7.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case holds regular Thursday meetings at their office, 179 W. Washington, from 10:00 to 11:00 p.m.

POLISH Cultural Festival, Sunday Dec. 7, 2 p.m. Franchise performance of Chopin Club Chorus; Concert of Chopin music; colorful folk dance group; instrumental quartet. Chopin Cultural Club, 1547 N. Leavitt. Donation: \$1.

CHRISTMAS Party to honor Harold Ward, Sunday night, Dec. 13, program and dance. Admission 50 cents. Sponsors: Committee to Free Harold Ward.

SOLIDARITY Christmas Party for Smith Act Victims Families, Sun., Dec. 14, 8 to 9 p.m., Chopin Center, 1547 N. Leavitt St. Sponsors: Political Victims Welfare Committee.

LECTURE on "Women and the Family in the USSR," Friday evening, Dec. 5, 8 p.m., Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 64 W. Washington. Donation 50 cents.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Exhibit on "Building New Warsaw," Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29 and 30, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Chopin Cultural Center. Admission free.

In the interest of peace and friendship

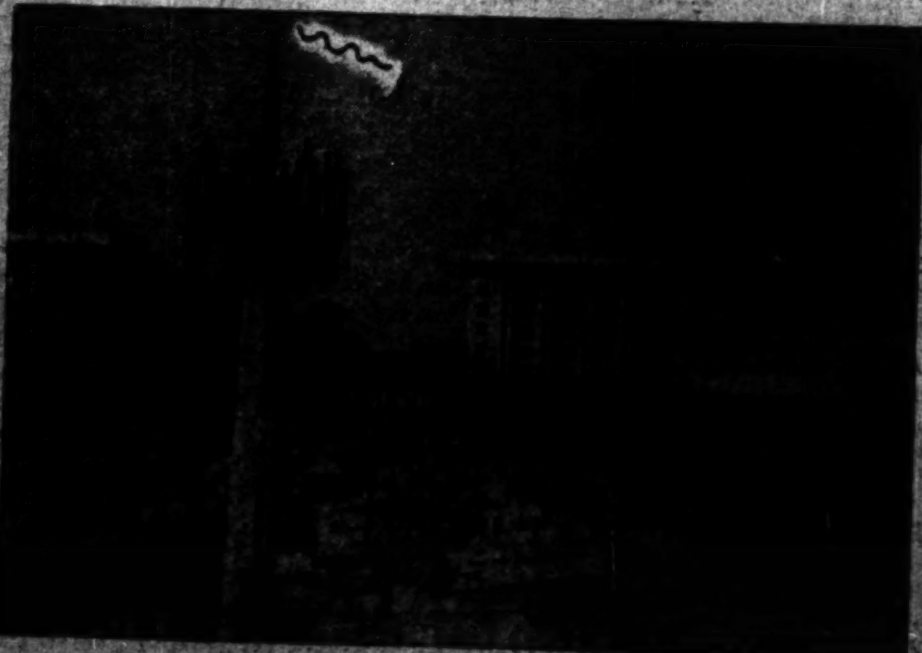
A PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT

## BUILDING NEW WARSAW

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

**Christmas Affair  
for HAROLD WARD**

Program and Dance

**SATURDAY EVE, DECEMBER 13**

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# UAW, NAACP MOVE TO END DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING

DETROIT.—The fight against discriminatory hiring practices is getting hot in Michigan.

Both the UAW International and the NAACP are moving to win FEPC in 1953 on a statewide scale. The UAW launched a 4-pronged attack on discrimination at the hir-

ing gates in auto plants under UAW contract.

UAW President Walter Reuther asked Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, to call an immediate Detroit hearing to receive evidence

of discrimination.

He instructed all UAW locals to take up all cases of discriminatory hiring on both civilian and "defense" work at the next regular meeting between the local plant management and the bargaining committee.

In a letter to Governor Williams, Reuther urged that his inaugural message include recommendation of early passage of a state FEPC law.

And in a letter to the Detroit Common Council he asked that the proposed municipal FEPC ordi-

nance be taken from the Corporate Counsel and be adopted immediately. He suggested that the Detroit Interracial Committee investigate discriminatory hiring practices and exert influence on employers to change them.

The NAACP of Michigan held a conference last Saturday, attended by representatives of NAACP branches throughout Michigan, of the Michigan AFL, the UAW International, the Michigan Committee for Civil Rights, and Bishop Baber of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference decided to call a mass mobilization in Lansing during the first week of the legislative session in January to insist that the Republican majority live up to its campaign oratory favoring FEPC.

Bishop Baber, elected temporary chairman of this mobilization, asserted that advocates of fair employment must not let themselves be diverted from their objective, because FEPC has a good chance of passing.

The campaign for FEPC was undoubtedly spurred by the victory of the River Rouge referendum on Nov. 4, and then adoption by the Pontiac City Commission by a 5-2 vote of an FEPC ordinance.

UAW locals are already collecting evidence of discriminatory hiring. DeSoto Local 227 held hearings where Negro women who had previously worked in the plant charged they were given the run-around when seeking reemployment. These hearings are expected to lead to action.

## An Editorial

With monopoly's man in the White House, labor's very existence is at stake. Trade unionists in the auto industry will have to achieve utmost unity to withstand the reactionary onslaught and win their demands.

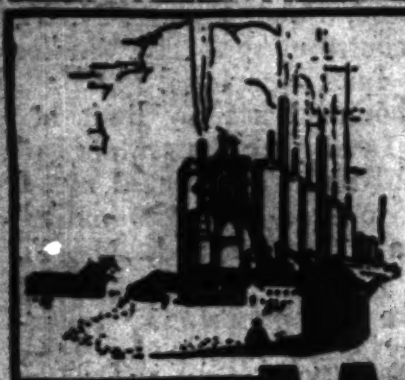
Thus the moves proposed by the UAW and the NAACP to end discrimination in hiring deserve the support of every working man and woman in Michigan, Negro and white.

A tremendous, concerted mass campaign, in which all factional differences are set aside, can win FEPC in 1953.

The UAW and NAACP proposals make an excellent beginning. To win, they must be implemented by organization and action in every shop, mobilizing thousands to combat specific instances of discrimination.

The union's hand would be greatly strengthened if the Ford, Chrysler and GM Departments act on the mounting demand (Locals 600, 3, 227, 659) to re-open the contracts for inclusion of the UAW's model clause forbidding discrimination in hiring, training, upgrading, etc.

It is the urgent responsibility of all progressives to set aside political differences on other questions and join with ALL forces to develop the organization and action which can win FEPC in '53.



Michigan  
edition

The Worker

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## Prices Up, Profits Huge --But 1c Pay Cut Due

DETROIT.—One million members of the CIO United Auto Workers Union will get a 1-cent an hour wage cut Dec. 1. The wage cut is the result of the escalator clause in the five-year contracts; the escalator clause is tied to the government-rigged cost-of-living index which last week reported a "drop in the cost of living."

But in Detroit the Consumer Index put out by the Department of Labor showed that the price in-

dex from mid-September to mid-October advanced 0.7 percent.

Corporation profits in the first nine months of 1952 were: GM \$387,000,000; Chrysler \$56,000,000. Ford was reported as worth \$1,584,172,000, doubling its worth in the past seven years.

The wage cut goes into effect one day before the union is expected to hear from the "Big Three" on its demands for economic adjustments in existing contracts.

## Demand Big 3 Quit Stalling on Auto Contract Improvements

DEARBORN.—Following the revelation of the fabulous assets of the Ford Motor Co. (\$1,584,172,000) union leaders of Ford Local 600 called on the company to quit stalling on the union's demands for economic adjustments in the five-year contract.

The company is now considered to be at its richest. It has joined General Motors in the billion dollar class.

The UAW International Executive Board is asking from Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, that 21 cents of the 26 cents gotten since 1950 under the escalator clause be made part of the base rate; that one penny more be added to the four cents annual improvement factor, and that pensions be increased.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, in last week's issue of "Ford Facts," union newspaper, charged that all three companies have formed a bloc, all speak with one mouth, and all claim they

need "a little time" to study the union's position. They got the demands two months ago.

Stellato said that Ford workers are ready if the company keeps up the stalling. He said that Ford workers will not wait until 1955, when the five-year contract expires, they want wage increases now and pensions boosted to \$200 a month.

Joining the Ford workers in pressuring the companies were GM workers in Flint, led by the big Chevrolet Local 659. Chevy executive board sent to the International Union a set of proposals that called for:

A 20-cent per hour wage increase; \$200 a month pension; get the pension at 35 years, or 25 years service; whichever comes first, with coverage for widows and dependents; FEPC model clause; vacation pay for veterans; union to have wide voice in production standards and annual

(Continued on Page 8)

## 'I Saw It at the UN' Double-Cross On Cease-Fire

By JOHN PITTMAN (See Page 3)

## Strike Vote, Solidarity Win Concessions at Fisher Plant

FLINT.—A strike vote of 876 to 34 and a spontaneous stoppage by hundreds of workers have wrung substantial gains from Fisher 2 management.

These concessions included satisfactory settlement of most speed-up grievances under Paragraph 78 of the contract; winning resumption of five minute rest periods morning and afternoon; favorable compromise settlement on the numerous penalty cases.

While these gains fell short of demands, the members of UAW Local 598 felt that a good job had been done as a result of their solid stand behind the union leadership. Fisher Eye Opener, local organ, noted that "the most important lesson of all is that it is possible to win important concessions from General Motors without striking if we stick together and let Management know... we can and will strike if our union says the word."

Before settlement was reached, and after the huge strike vote, management still disregarded the contract so blatantly that a noon "prayer meeting" was held in protest against flagrant violations of Par. 78 (speedup beyond the "reasonable working capacities of normal operators") and constant pressure and penalization of the most active union people.

The five-minute morning and

afternoon rest-period had been taken away by management five years earlier. One worker figured out that in those five years management had stolen 215 hours of his time. His pay for those hours would amount to \$432.15, but management's gain-in-profit from his extra labor is much greater than that.

## May Vote Strike At Ford-Lincoln

WAYNE, Mich.—Ford-Lincoln workers here, harassed by speed-up and company pushers, are planning a membership meeting to take a strike vote.

In the body shop recently the line was so overloaded that it broke down for four hours. Lines are increased in production two or three times the normal amount with no extra people added.

When the company's plant was on Livernois Ave. in Detroit, 4,000 workers turned out 22 cars an hour. In the new government-built plant here, with fewer workers, it is 35 an hour with the company demanding 40.

In the Ford Rouge plant, strike votes are pending among the Rolling Mill workers and in Dearborn Engine Building. Health and safety measures and speedup are the issues involved.

## Meet Reaction with Labor Unity, Auto Local 174 Tells CIO Parley

DETROIT.—UAW President Walter Reuther's home Local 174, at its recent General Council meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the coming CIO national convention to "take the initiative and go on record in support of a united labor movement."

Ford Local 600 General Council has sent a resolution asking the CIO convention to proceed with the organization of a Farmer

Labor Party, free from the Republicans and Democrats.

The 174 General Council resolution said, "An attack upon labor unions by united reactionary groups emboldened by what they consider tremendous popular support, must be met by a united group of trade unions unified by the necessity of presenting a solid front to a common enemy who would destroy them."

Everybody out for the

LABOR  
BAZAAR

## WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?

We need everything and anything usable. Your used clothing, books, toys, baby things, household goods, etc.

Art work, woodwork, ceramics, metal crafts, needlework, leather craft, jewelry, etc.

Bring your contributions to The Worker office, 2419 Grand River or phone WO 4-1965 for pick-up.

## JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

2705 Joy Road

SATURDAY, SUNDAY

DECEMBER 6-7

SAT. NITE DANCE

(Live Band)

SUN., 2 P.M. KIDS PARTY

SUN. NITE CONCERT



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

## DELEGATION TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4 and 5, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials."

## CHIEF ISRAELI RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY

IERUSALEM, Israel.—Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis, joined here in an appeal to President Truman to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the a-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrahi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people."

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses

alleged in this case in time of peace."

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

## "CHAIN REACTION" ON WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius

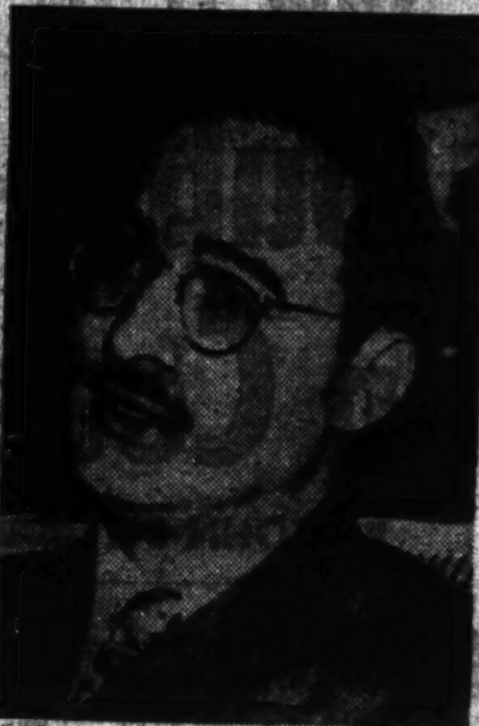
Rosenberg from legal murder is in motion here spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting Nov. 19.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

# Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrific assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

REV. RICHARD MORFORD

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people.

He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well-designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 653, 799 Broadway, New York 3.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

# 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 3,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,036.45  
Still to go \$24,973.55

Send your contributions to:  
P.O. Box 136, New York City,  
or bring to 35 E. 12th St.,

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so infuriated me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start. . . ."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us—\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$195 for The Worker at a party which was held to protect and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

# Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dymtryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dmytryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

fense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dmytryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his

THE COMMITTEE for the De-

(Continued on Page 6)

BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 86 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.



# West Side Cracks Ice in Fight on Jimcrow Stores

CHICAGO.—There's a saying out on the West Side that the devil is going ice-skating these days.

It's this way. The manager of the Woolworth's store on West Madison Street swore he'd never hire Negro saleswoman "until Hell freezes over."

Well, it's happened. The West Side Negro Labor Council, which has been picketing Woolworth's all summer long, finally forced the upgrading of two Negro women, one to the ribbon counter and the other

to the candy counter.

People in this community are overjoyed at the victory. But Earl Abel, temporary chairman of the council in the community, insists that "it's only the beginning."

The four months of tireless picketing, as well as numerous other broad actions taken to break down discriminatory hiring in the Madison and Western community, reached a climax two weeks ago. At that time, the council changed its picketing tactics from every

Saturday to every evening.

The store's trade, 90 percent Negro, fell off very sharply. At that moment, the council pounded home its slogan of "50-50" meaning the demand for the hiring of at least 50 percent Negro help.

The churches in the community proved extremely active in supporting the campaign. The ministers, headed by Rev. S. H. Graham of the Greater Union Baptist Church, demanded meetings with Woolworth's management on the

Jimcrow question.

A large group of ministers joined in signing a letter to the Woolworth management, stating that "We are in full agreement with the Negro Labor Council in that Negro workers must have full equality in job opportunities."

Last week, store manager F. C. Sefried, who had vowed he would never hire Negroes on the sales force, told a delegation from the council that his policy was changed.

He agreed to upgrade two Negro women from the basement stockroom where they had been working. He also agreed on another meeting with the council to discuss further demands.

Said Abel: "What we have learned in this fight is that a Jimcrow hiring policy doesn't stand a chance against an aroused community and a determined, well-organized campaign directed at the employer's touchy spot—his profits."

## GM Moves Openly Into Government

DETROIT.—General Motors Corporation is moving openly into the Government. C. E. Wilson, president of GM, it to be Secretary of Defense in Eisenhower's cabinet.

Eisenhower's Secretary of Interior, Gov. Douglas McKay, is another General Motors man. McKay is a Cadillac-Chevrolet dealer from Oregon.

Arthur Summerfield, the world's largest Chevrolet dealer, now Republican National Committee Chairman, is likely to get the Postmaster generalship.

John Foster Dulles, chosen Secretary of State, is the lawyer who represented the Nazis before World War II.

Joseph Dodge, who has been put in charge of the budget by Eisenhower, is a General Motors banker who used to be president of the GM-controlled First National Bank.

C. E. Wilson is well known to the auto workers for his vicious anti-labor position. Back in 1946 he was the principal opponent of signing an agreement with the union, unless it could be with seriously worsened conditions for the workers. The 104-day General Motors strike resulted.

He claims that he thought up the present five-year, no-strike, wage-freeze contracts which hogtie a million workers.

GM last year sold the government one billion dollars worth of war goods. One can imagine what will happen now.

## Urges Unity on Rosenberg Case

To the Editor:

There was a very good turn-out at the protest meeting in the Rosenbergs at the Hotel Hamilton on Thursday, Nov. 12.

Rabbi Fox spoke against the severity of the death sentence. The first part of his talk consisted of a disavowal of Communism and was met by a buzz of disapproval from the audience. Afterwards, in discussing the talk with several people, there was general dissatisfaction principally because of the communist disavowal. There was little said as to the positive features.

The basic feature of the united front consists of unity of forces around common albeit partial beliefs.

We must strive to achieve a broader cohesiveness of people and organizations opposed to the death sentence. And this regardless of whether such support is Communist or anti-Communist or a political. If we exclude support because it is only partial, we commit a sectarian error and will rapidly find ourselves alone and the Rosenbergs electrocuted.

This is not to say that we must not be aware of the shortcomings of Rabbi Fox's stand. But the overall contribution was a very positive one towards clemency for the Rosenbergs. And if we succeed in this, it will be a very positive blow against the forces of reaction and of war.

A Reader

# Fulfill Korea Peace Pledge, Unions Tell Gen. Eisenhower

CHICAGO.—Labor organizations here this week demanded of President-elect Eisenhower that he fulfill the pledge that elected him by bringing peace in Korea before Christmas.

The joint council of the big CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 sent such a message to Eisenhower this week. Signed by 45 members of the council representing the shops that make up this amalgamated local, the appeal called on him to fulfill his pledge to bring peace in Korea.

Local 1119 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers this week called on its mem-

bership to demand that Eisenhower fulfill his pledge of peace.

The local pointed out that Eisenhower was elected on the basis of promises, in which he "led the American to believe that he disapproved of the Korean war, and that he would go to Korea to end the war."

The local issued an answer to M. F. Ditzell, president of the Janette Electric Mfg. Co., who gave the workers a free lunch to celebrate the election results.

Ditzell told the members of the UE local that the election results ushered in "a new era of peace,

security and prosperity for all of us."

Said the local in reply: "It is our sincere hope that this will be the case. However, through bitter experience, we of labor have found that wishing will not make it so."

The American people are sick and tired of the Korean war. They are overburdened with a heavy tax load and are pressed to the wall by ever-rising prices and government-imposed wage freezes. In this election, the people sought a way to express their disapproval with the administration which foisted this upon them."

Meanwhile, members of UE Local 1150 at the Pioneer, Gen-E Motors plant, acted on an appeal of the Save Our Sons Conference for a chain letter to Eisenhower.

Helen Hester, who was a delegate to the SOS conference and has a son in the service, started the chain letter in the plant by giving copies to other workers having relatives in the armed forces.

The letter to Eisenhower declares: "Countless millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

## 65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by

## Japan Educator Hits Rearming of Nation by U. S.

Japan's former Minister of Education has charged here that the U. S. government is leading toward a third World War by "forcing" the rearming of his country. Speaking at Columbia University, Dr. Yoshisige Abe, one of Japan's leading educators, condemned the U. S. military bases in his country, and insisted that Japan "should be left to follow its own policies without American military support."

He charged that "the U. S. is now forcing Japan to rearm against the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and this policy obstructs the growth of Japanese democracy." Accusing the U. S. government of encouraging the revival of Japanese reaction, he blamed it for the "resurgence of Japanese militarism."

Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

## 4-Cent Pay Hike In Swift Contract

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packing-house Workers announced this week that it has signed a two-year agreement with Swift & Co. covering some 30,000 workers at 26 plants.

The new contract provides for a four-cent-an-hour general wage increase and can be re-opened on wage matters every six months.

The total gains in the contract are estimated as amounting to 15% cents for the average worker.

The Swift contract is similar to that negotiated with the Armour and Cudahy meat packing companies. It also provides a re-opening clause to negotiate for a hospitalization program, including medical and surgical care covering the employees and their families.

IN ADDITION to the four-cent wage boost, the union has won

contract improvements in many other items, among which are:

- Time and one-half pay for Saturday work for 52 weeks a year;
- Four cents an hour additional increase to all women workers;
- Three and one-half cents additional increase for southern plants in Moultrie and Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas, Texas;
- Two cents additional for night work, increasing the night premium from seven to nine cents;
- Adjustments in rate inequalities for more than 900 wage brackets;
- Forty-hour guarantee pay in holiday weeks (the regular week has a 36-hour guarantee);
- A 25 per cent increase in incentive earnings, bringing the standard premium to 100 percent of the employee's hourly rate.

# Anti-Semites Here Fight Clemency for Rosenbergs

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—Organized fascist and anti-Semitic groups here are openly working for the death of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in the electric chair on Jan. 12.

The execution of the framed married couple has become the rallying cry of those groups here which carried on seditious activity during the war against fascism.

They were indicted in 1944 but won acquittal after powerful financial and political forces intervened on their behalf.

Many of them, such as Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, are today active in Chicago, carrying on their most violent anti-Semitic campaign.

Their chief organ is the Chicago Tribune, which prints their letters vilifying the Rosenbergs and which

has launched its own campaign for the death of the Jewish couple.

On Nov. 18, the Col. Robert R. McCormick's paper carried a Hitler-like editorial headed "No Mercy for Traitors." A week later, a front-page cartoon in full color called out for the death of the Rosenbergs.

Significantly, only a few weeks before, the Tribune gave a feature spread in its Sunday magazine to a bold defense of the anti-Semites and seditious who have made the Rosenbergs their chief target.

This article, which openly defended the self-proclaimed fascists among the 25 defendants in the 1944 sedition trial, went on to call for compensation for the costs they have heightened the clemency campaign in conducting their legal

case.

The Tribune's blood-curdling attack on the Rosenbergs was seen here as an attempt to offset the campaign for clemency which has developed strongly here following the announcement of the execution date for the Jewish couple.

Recent mass meetings in the Loop and in various communities pained, winning broad support. The

## 'Dishonest Bosses OK with Bosses,' Says Ex-Congressman Herbert Peel

PHILADELPHIA.—In an article exposing corruption in both Democratic and Republican parties, and throughout business circles, Herbert Peel, former Congressman and diplomat, writes in the Evening Bulletin: "I am an old man and have lived all my life among the leaders of finance, their sons, their sycophants and their servants. I have yet to hear of a man being dropped from an important board of directors because of his dishonesty."



McCORMICK

campaign is centered in the securing of one million signatures asking President Truman to set aside the death sentence.





HOWARD FAST (above) will speak Sunday, Dec. 7, 5 p.m. at the weekend Labor Press Bazaar, 2705 Joy Rd. He will also autograph his books.

## Launch Drive To Reinstate Rent Control

DETROIT.—A petition campaign to get Common Council to reinstate some form of rent control will be launched Sunday, Nov. 30, 3:30 p.m. at a public rally called by the Citywide Tenants Council at 1324 East Canfield.

Council president Charles W. Covington pointed out that many families have been subjected to exorbitant rent increases since decontrol, and that hundreds of Negro families awaiting slum clearance projects to take shape are still at the mercy of "unscrupulous slum landlords."

An effort will be made to get 150,000 signatures on the petitions.

## BANQUETS HONOR '8'

DETROIT.—Last Saturday 250 Michiganders, Negro and white, Communists and non-Communists, attended a magnificent banquet in honor of Michigan's eight Smith Act defendants, applauding enthusiastically for Carl and Helen Winter, Saul Wellman, Nat Ganley, Tom Dennis, Phil Schatz, Bill Albertson, Billy Allen and their families.

They gave \$1,200 and pledged \$2,800 toward the \$40,000 fund drive to defend the six facing trial in Michigan, Albertson now on trial in Pittsburgh and to win amnesty for Carl Winter and the eight other leading Communists already serving 5-year jail sentences.

Rev. Charles A. Allen said he was happy to see so many not frightened by the threats because

## Auto Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

The Ford local and some Chrysler locals have also backed similar additions, demands on the profit-swollen corporations. GM made \$387,000,000 for the first nine months of 1952 and Chrysler \$58,000,000.

All of the Big Three are bulging with war profits, GM having sold the government one billion dollars worth of war materials, with Chrysler and Ford, like GM, doing two and one-half times as much war production as a year ago. Meanwhile the 1953 cars, despite massive publicity and some reduction in prices, are having a hard time getting out of the showrooms.

## CIVIL RIGHTS:

# LAW PERILING 40 MILLION IN U.S. CAN BE REPEALED!

By ARTHUR McPAUL

Executive Secretary, CRC

(My column is being written this week by Saul Grossman, executive secretary, Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.)

"Repeal the McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty, because the two simply don't go together."—Walter Reuther.

Forty million people in the United States, the approximate number of foreign born and their immediate families, are condemned under the McCarran-Walter Law to a separate status, denied the freedom of speech and thought guaranteed under our Constitution, and are under threat of deportation, denaturalization, and destruction of their families.

Hundreds of people in Michigan have already been attacked by deportation arrest, denaturalization proceedings, and questioning. It is not accidental, for Michigan has a powerful trade union movement founded and built by foreign born workers and their children who form the overwhelming majority in the shops. The McCarran-

Walter Law is an attempt to smash trade unions by attacking foreign born trade unionists.

In the eyes of the world, America under the McCarran-Walter Law must seem a strange land. The strongest, greatest nation in the world, proud of its democratic traditions, registers, fingerprints and photographs 14-year-old children and requires them to carry identification cards under penalty of jail sentences!

Immigration agents are given the power, without warrant, to question any alien "or person believed to be an alien." This provision of the law lays the basis for Palmer-like raids on union meetings. The non-citizen who has to carry an Alien Registration Card on his person at all times is better off than the citizen in this respect. He can prove his status, but how many people are in the habit of carrying proof of citizenship with them? The next logical step in McCarranizing the country is to require every person to carry a pass.

This new law, which goes into effect on Christmas Eve, makes it

possible to deport every non-citizen now in the United States; and also makes it possible to take away citizenship from every naturalized citizen. NO MATTER WHEN THAT CITIZENSHIP WAS SECURED.

Just as the American people repealed the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798, so can they repeal the McCarran-Walter law today. What is probably the broadest opposition to any law in the history of our country has developed against the McCarran-Walter Law. Leading Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations are among the hundreds of religious groups opposed. So is every labor organization in America and every major national group.

What is needed is the mobilization of the rank and file of these organizations to press for an effective

program to carry the fight for repeal to this next session of Congress, to visit newly-elected Congressmen at home now, to issue material explaining the law and how to fight it.

One of the ways to fight is to mobilize people to come to the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign Born Americans, to be held in Detroit on Dec. 13 and 14 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road. Elect and appoint official and unofficial delegates and observers from your trade union, shop, and department. A special feature will be an open hearing on the McCarran-Walter Act to be held on Saturday, Dec. 13, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Prominent civic and trade union leaders will explain the law and why they oppose it. Bring all your friends and shopmates to this important hearing.

## ACLU Joins Fight to Stymie Thought-Control Trucks Act

DETROIT.—The American Civil Liberties Union is seeking to file a brief before the U. S. Supreme Court supporting the contention of the Michigan Communist Party and its executive secretary, William Albertson, that the Trucks Act is unconstitutional.

The Trucks Act, aimed at Com-

munists and members of so-called Communist-dominated organizations, would greatly endanger the civil rights of trade unionists and anyone whose opinions happen to conflict with those wielding power at a given time. It has been inoperative since Albertson started suit in federal court, obtaining an injunction. A federal court hearing in Detroit upheld the act by a split decision. The Supreme Court has agreed to consider the case.

Patrick Murphy Malin, head of the ACLU, speaking here last Wednesday, opposed the Trucks Act as a violation of free speech. He also reaffirmed the ACLU's opposition to the thought-control Smith Act.

Albertson, whose suit still protects Michiganders from application of the Trucks Act, is himself on trial in Pittsburgh under the Smith Act.

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY

FORD: Chrysler was taken care of by Eisenhower when he placed Joe Dodge in charge of the budget and GM when he put C. E. Wilson in charge of "Defense." Now the question arises what about Ford who took his yacht to Chicago and poured forth the liquid food so freely to "line the boys up" for Ike? Who will Ford get in the Cabinet?

THE BULL: C. E. Wilson of GM had a bull once that cost \$40,000. The bull got sick (during the 1946 GM strike) and C. E. flew the bull to a specialist, in a special plane. But the bull died. Some said it was from speedup. Anyway, it's reported that the expenses of the bull and medical care etc., were all deductible from C. E. Wilson's income tax. So that will give you some idea what he can do as Secretary of Defense.

FEPC: Walter Reuther in a press statement pays correct tribute to winning FEPC in Pontiac but incorrectly says it's the first in Michigan. Does he not know what happened in River Rouge

where FEPC was won by a vote of the people on Nov. 4? It was his crowd who said you could never get FEPC that way, when they were fighting to beat FEPC petition drives in Detroit, last year.

PORK CHOPS: The government has given big business certificates of "necessity" granting rapid amortization on \$22,930,000,000 worth of new plants and facilities, the latest report of the Defense Production Administration shows. This is the department that GM's C. E. Wilson will be in charge of. Can you imagine what he will do with this kind of deal?

FASCISTS: The State Dept. admits that when the McCarran-Walter fascist law goes into effect on Dec. 24, the doors will be open for 4,000 Nazis to come into America. Lock up the progressive, anti-fascists, trade unionists while they open the jail doors in Germany for the Nazis and bring them to the United States. Let them act as strikebreakers as they already have in some places! Remember the Peters Sausage strike two years ago here of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

## Profiles of Michigan Smith Act Defendants—V

### Schatz Fought to Save 'Lost Generation'

(Concluded from last week)

At 16, Phil Schatz was awarded the coveted Curtis Wheeler medal for integrity and service by the 5,000 member Boys' Club in New York's lower East Side. He also won a Boys' Club scholarship to Columbia University.

It was the Big Depression of the 30's which started Phil thinking those "dangerous thoughts" dangerous, that is, to the selfish financial overlords of America. The future seemed bleak for the young people of America—the so-called "lost generation."

He already knew what it was to be poor, to live in a tenement, to work after school hours to help his father, a garment worker, provide for the family. But now he

saw desperation all around him. He saw starvation, evictions; the hopelessness of the countless job-seekers.

Young Phil, was determined that his generation would not be "lost" in either depression or war. He treasures dozens of clippings describing the activities he helped to organize and lead in those pre-war days. There were dramatic demonstrations of thousands of young people, to warn Americans of the danger of permitting and even aiding the fascist powers to invade Ethiopia, Spain, China, Czechoslovakia. There were rallies at relief offices to demand and win aid for starving families. There were parades and pilgrimages, to win increased government aid to

young people. There were the tens of thousands of signatures collected to breakdown jimerow in organized baseball.

In the course of these activities in 1937 he met and married Gert, who shares his beliefs and his battles. Their two sons—Joel, 11, and Carl 5, have inspired them to fight even harder to achieve a peaceful world in which they can grow to useful manhood.

This is the kind of activity Phil has been carrying on—for 18 years—as a fur floor boy or lathe operator and later Organizational Secretary of the New York State Young Communist League, or as Organizational Secretary of Michigan Communist Party.

For these activities he was indicted under the anti-labor, thought control Smith Act, charged with such "overt acts," as... writing an article, or attending a meeting!

He is confident that the auto workers, and all other true believers in democracy and the rights of persecuted minorities will come to the defense of Michigan's Smith Act victims, and in so doing safeguard their own democratic rights.

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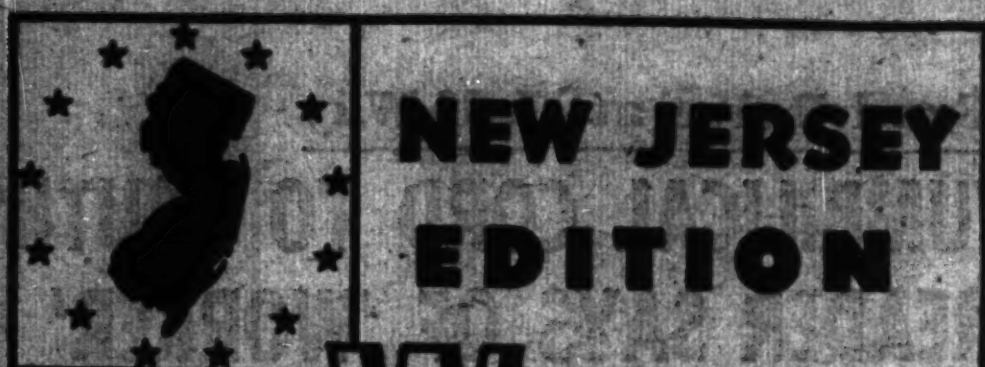
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EDITION

# The Worker

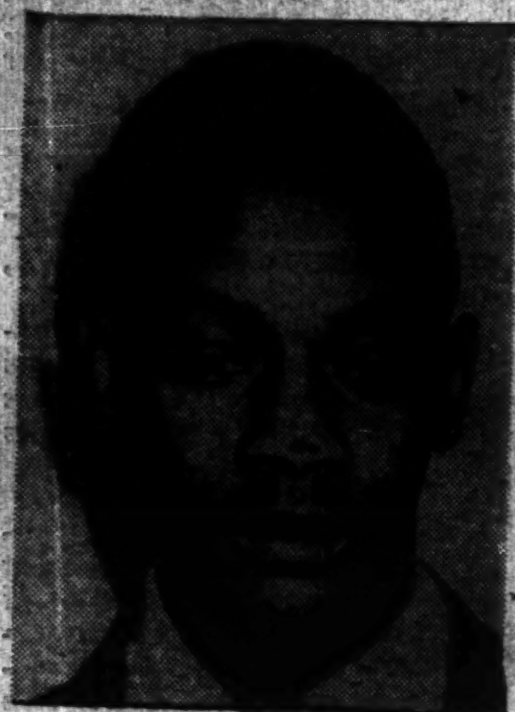
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COLLIS ENGLISH



RALPH COOPER

## Win New Trial For Trenton 2

—See Page 5

### Labor Unions Pay Tribute to Philip Murray and William Green

NEWARK MORE THAN 1,000 CIO members attended a memorial service here last week for the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO. Alexander Barkan, PAC director for the Textile Workers Union, delivered the main eulogy. Barkan declared that "We must go on to organize millions of additional workers, to win the guaranteed annual wage for which he fought. . . . We must learn from our past successes and past defeats in the political field and go on to achieve the legislative program that means the salvation of the American people's political, social and economic rights."

President Carl Holderman of the State CIO presided. Rev. William Smith of St. Peter's Institute, Jersey City, Rev. D. C. Rice of the Union Baptist Church, Montclair, and Rabbi Pilchik of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Newark also took part in the memorial services.

Meanwhile the State Executive Board of the AFL called on all AFL unions to hold brief memorial services at an early meeting for the late William Green, AFL president, who died 12 days after the president of the CIO.

### Judge Who Sent '6' to Chair Hears Case on Police Brutality

TRENTON HUTCHINSON'S verdict — pending this week as we go to press — was forecast by this warning that he issued late last week: anyone who appeals a police court verdict to him, and is found guilty, can be expected to have his sentence increased.

Mrs. Kelly and others, including her two sons, are appealing Judge Albert Cooper's sentence, blaming this Kelly family for her son's death. Mrs. Kelly was fined \$200, and her sons Charles and Fred were given jail terms.

But her testimony on police brutality was sharply limited by the presiding judge in Mercer County court. He is Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, notorious for his illegal sentence that sent the Trenton Six to the Death House.

### Negro Cop Subject to Political Reprisal

FELIX ISOM, the first Negro sergeant in the history of the Jersey City police force, has become the victim of political reprisal by Mayor Kenny. Isom, a former supporter of Kenny, came out for Eisenhower in the recent election campaign. His transfer from a desk job to a deserted beat on wind-swept Newark Bay followed.

Anti-Kenny elements in the city have called Kenny's action "the act of a vicious political machine which will permit no one to freely express their opinions or views."

The Republican Party, with a city election coming up in May, has bitterly denounced the Kenny move.

Sgt. Isom, who has been on the force for 27 years, is getting widespread support from all sections of the population. Isom, a Democratic leader, had been demanding more Negro representation from his ward, which has a 50 percent Negro population.

## Religious Leaders Ask Rosenberg Clemency

NEWARK. DR. LEONARD TUSHNET, chairman of the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs, in a letter published in the Newark News of Nov. 17, replied to a vitriolic attack on the Rosenbergs by one Truman Kilborne, who sought to halt the growing support being given the demand to prevent the execution of the framed-up couple. In part, Mr. Tushnet wrote:

"As chairman of the local group that is working to arouse public opinion for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, I must request you to allow space to answer your correspondent, Truman Kilborne, who misinterpreted the letter sent to him by our committee. His letter to you reflects the unreasoning, emotionally charged atmosphere that has surrounded this case from the beginning. For example, he implies that the signers of the letter are unknown to him, are not men of stature in the American religious community."

"The signers included Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus of social studies and (Continued on Page 8)

## Flight Rules Still Peril Airport Area

NEWARK. AS PREDICTED last week, the "safety" regulations drawn up for Newark Airport by the National Air Transport Co-ordinating Committee, have already proven a complete farce. One week's operation of the airport shows that the lives and safety of thousands of residents of Newark and Elizabeth are in jeopardy.

Low-flying planes, all-weather flying regardless of rain and fog, and takeoffs and landings over heavily populated areas are the rule; 73 percent of all air movements were over Elizabethport, and the Ironbound and Weequahic sections of Newark.

PROTESTS from residents of these areas have been answered with typical Big Business arrogance by the NATCC. "In no case have we found any violation of the rules," said an unnamed spokesman.

"The NATCC has never said no planes would fly over the Clinton Hill-Weequahic sections of Newark," said the big airlines spokesman, thus letting the cat out of the bag. Planes will continue to fly over heavily populated areas to whatever extent the NATCC thinks necessary. Last week, despite fog, rain and generally bad weather, not one plane was grounded, and 73 percent of the 808 air movements were over such areas.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey sent a blistering letter to the NATCC, protesting their arrogant disregard of the people's safety. The letter, which was released to the press, said:

"The so called 'safety rules' for Newark airport guarantee nothing except the safety of the big airlines investments. Your motto very plainly is: 'Profits first, and the people be damned!' Your indifference to the people's welfare is of course, not surprising. The NATCC was set up by the big corporations and airlines, with the connivance of government agencies, to do exactly what you are now doing. That is to protect the profits of the vested interests in the airport, and to try to smother all protests against the reopening of the airport by promulgating a 'safety' program. This really gives no protection to the people."

people. We demand that all landings and takeoffs over populated areas be halted immediately. We demand that all low-flying planes be grounded, and the companies involved barred from the airport. We insist that you make public immediately the names of all air-

lines, agencies, corporations and individuals who contributed to the high pressure campaign to reopen the airport, and how much money each contributed."

The letter ended with a promise by the Party to continue to fight for the closing of airport, and relocating it in a less populous area.

## AFL to Defend Child Labor Law

TRENTON. "THE AFL will vigorously oppose any attempt to tamper with or weaken the state's child labor laws" declared Louis P. Marcian, State AFL president.

Marcian made this statement as an answer to a resolution adopted by the N. J. Farm Bureau to amend the child labor laws "to permit more youth employment on farms." Farm Bureau's motion was made at its 34th annual convention held last week in Trenton.

Marcian added that the state AFL Executive Board will ask the Governor and the Legislature for larger appropriations to enforce the child labor laws. New Jersey is notorious for its laxity in enforcing this law, especially in regard to farm work.

At the Farm Bureau convention, Herbert W. Voorhees said that New Jersey's hopes for continued high agricultural production rests on the importation of migrant labor, particularly from Puerto Rico.

## New Jersey SHOP TALK

### UE WINS FOLL

UE Local 456 (Ind) defeated the IUE in a Labor Board election at Westinghouse Elevator, Jersey City by nearly 2 to 1. The count was UE 397-IUE 214. Only 13 votes were cast for no union. A leaflet issued to the workers by Local 456 called the vote "a message in no uncertain terms. To the company, 'this means your plot to bust our union has failed. Lay off our working conditions. Lay off our plant wide seniority.'"

"Sit down with our committee in good faith and negotiate a strong healthy seniority supplement that spells out the plant wide seniority privileges we are entitled to. Our patience is running out."

Another leaflet handed to the workers by the IUE said: "This is the third time we lost in this shop, and we bid it a fond adieu. To the victors we say congratulations, and hope that they give to the people the conditions that they deserve, and lead them to a victorious fight against the infamous union busting Westinghouse Corporation."

### REJECTED SINGER OFFER

Five thousand Singer Workers, members of Local 461, IUE-CIO rejected company terms for renewing their contract, which expired in October. The workers ordered the negotiating committee to resume talks with the company, and to submit any agreement reached to the membership. According to the union the company's offer averaged only 3 1/2 cents an hour. The union is asking for a 13 cent an hour increase which would include a 7 1/2 cent an hour raise plus fringe benefits.

The company wants a 2 year agreement and the union, 18 months. Negotiations began before the expiration of the contract, but were interrupted by an NLRB election. Local 461 defeated a company backed "independent" union. The N. J. State Mediation Board has been involved in mediation of the dispute.

### AUTO PAYCUT

Jersey auto workers, members of the CIO Auto Union, took a 1 cent hourly pay cut under a cost of living escalator clause. Living (Continued on Page 5)



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

## DELEGATION TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4 and 5, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials."

## CHIEF ISRAELI RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY

JERUSALEM, Israel. — Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis joined here in an appeal to President Truman to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the atom-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrahi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people."

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses committed in this case in time of peace."



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

## Tell Lane to Bar Contempt Jailing Of Miss Flynn

INDIGNATION against the "contempt" citation, together with a 30-day jail sentence, against the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, was noticeably mounting during the week.

On Tuesday a delegation led William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and novelist Howard Fast, filed a protest with the office of U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane.

The statement of the delegation pointed out that the citation of Miss Flynn had been initiated by Lane, who was fully aware that she would refuse answers to questions which would jeopardize the freedom of others.

"We are here to demand that this form of persecution that so clearly restricts due process of law and the operation of justice be ended and that this contempt charge be publicly expunged from the record," the statement said.

AL LANNON, a fellow defend-

ant, appealed on Monday that all honest Americans "register their indignant protest with delegations, telegrams, letters, phone calls, to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane demanding that he stop this murderous harassment of this great woman."

If the 30-day sentence is not revoked, said Lannon, "this wonderful woman, 62 years of age, while heroically standing the brutal strain of this trial, is not well and needs all the physical and mental rest possible, will be compelled to spend each night in a prison cell for 30 days, during the trial."

"A person has to go through this experience in order to fully appreciate what a brutal ordeal it is."

"Our Elizabeth must go through this every day and at the same time carry on her heroic defense of our Communist Party and the democratic rights of the American working class and common people."

## Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrific assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas Is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 1050, 770 Broadway, New York 10003.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

## 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 3,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$18,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,626.45  
Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, New York City, or bring to 35 E. 12th St.

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so infuriated me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start..."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us —\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$195 for The Worker at a party which was held to protect and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

## Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dymtryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dymtryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

sense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dymtryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantino Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his

THE CO-OPERATIVE... (Continued on page 3)



# Dulles' Spy Activities Bared in Czech Trials

(Continued from Page 3)

charging the Soviets three to four times higher prices than were paid by the Western countries.

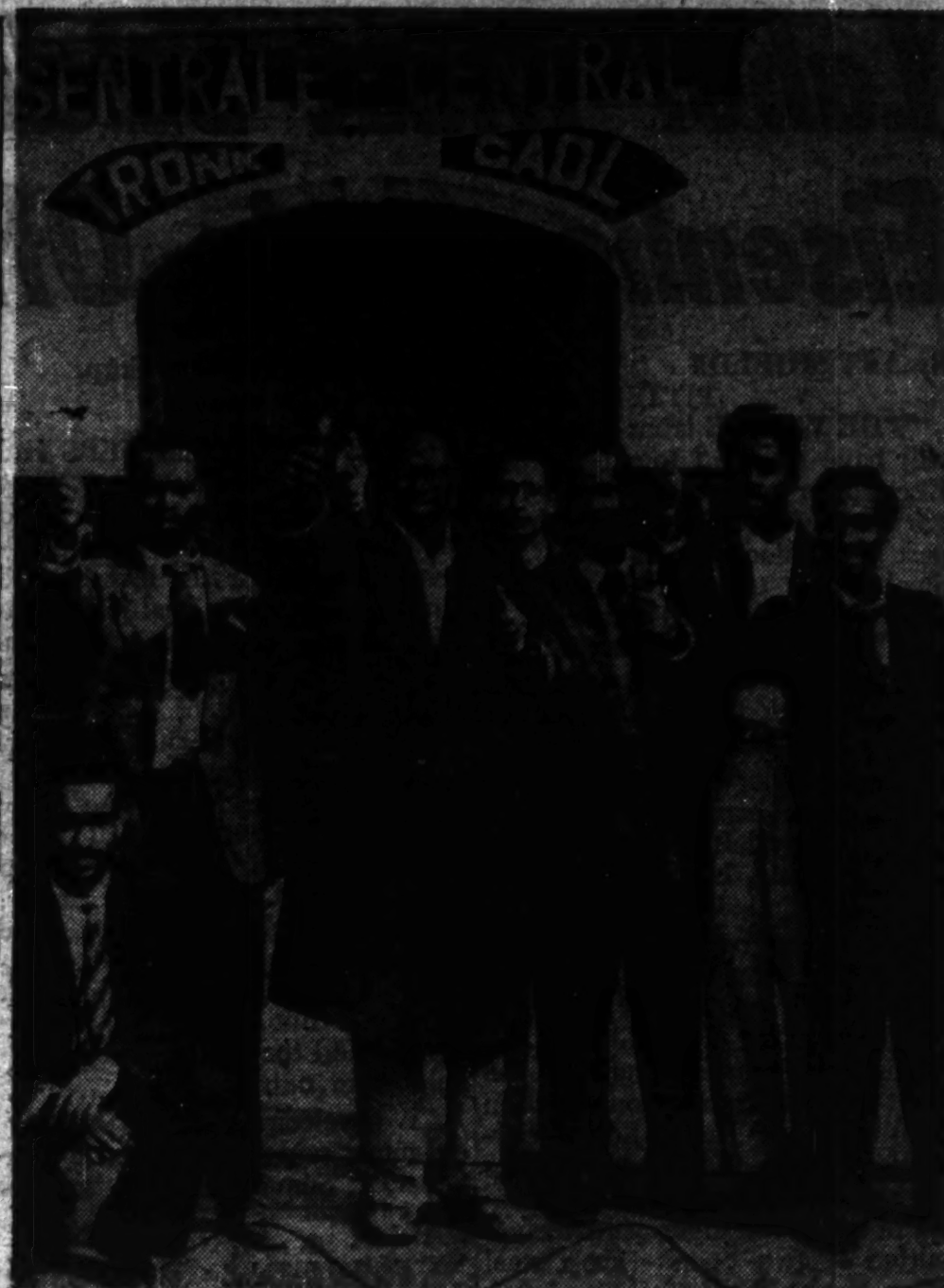
TO DIVERT attention from these incriminating facts, the pro-war governments and their press

organs immediately sent up a howl about the Czech Communists using "anti-Semitism." The Israeli Government joined with these cries, and Zionist-inspired circles pretended that the Jews were being persecuted throughout the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In other words, that the Communist parties of these countries are using anti-Semitism as a weapon as the Hitlerites used it.

Aside from the absolute baselessness of such charges, the accusers ignored the fact that in every People's Democracy, Czechoslovakia included, any and every expression of racist or national hatred or animosity is punished by fine and imprisonment; that individuals of Jewish faith in all these countries hold posts of authority in the government in every sphere of the country's political, economic, social and cultural life.

SMALL WONDER the Czech Communist Party organ Rude Pravo, answering these false charges, declared as follows: "Zionists again ally themselves with veteran enemies of all Jews. . . They allied themselves with Mussolini and Hitler. . . Today Zionists again ally themselves with the Nazis in Bonn. Together with them they follow in Hitler's footsteps."

Rude Pravo probably did not know of the operation of the Truman-instituted "loyalty" checks and screening system in the U.S.A., and how it has singled out Jews and Negroes as its principal victims while retaining the full support of Zionists. Nor of how Zionists have not only supported, but have been agents in the attempt to murder the Rosenbergs on a spurious "spy" frameup.



AFRICAN AND INDIAN PATRIOTS in Durban, South Africa, give the "Africa" salute upon their release from jail. They had just finished serving terms for their defiance of the unjust segregation laws of the Malan government.

## Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at

## 65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World - Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

Our Sympathy  
to  
**LARRY**  
and his  
**MOTHER**

—From his comrades at B.C.

## Rally Sunday At 3 on Africa

THIS SUNDAY at 3 p. m., the United Citizens Committee for Solidarity With South African Resistance will stage a special Salute to the South African Resistance Movement, at Harlem's Rockland Palace, 155th St., and 8th Ave.

Special guest speakers and artists in the program will include: Paul Robeson, people's artist and co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs. He will present for the first time in the United States, the National Anthem of non-white South Africa.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the distinguished scholar and foremost American authority on African history and contemporary developments who is also co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs will present a specially prepared study, entitled: Africa and Peace.

Sharing the cultural program with Mr. Robeson will be Mr. Issadatta Dafora and his Shogola Moba Dancers. Mr. Dafora from Sierra Leone, West Africa, has become well known in this country for his work in presenting authentic West African dances, and is specially renowned for his beautiful interpretation of the Watissi stick dance.

Mrs. Alice Childress, brilliant Negro actress-playwright, will present a scene from "Gold Through The Trees."

Tickets at \$1.20 are available at Freedom Associates, 53 W. 125th St., Frederick Douglass Bookstore 141 W. 125th St., Calypso Restaurant 51 McDougal St., Lea's Bakery 2504 7th Ave.

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## THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

**MILL END IMPORT**, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is serving readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

### THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill End before Monday, Dec. 3.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Wear.

\*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

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  - 4—Skit for a dress — we choose this.
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## SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

costs rose slightly last month even according to the doctored figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the UAW escalator clause is figured on a quarterly basis. We wonder how many auto workers will agree that their costs of living has declined in the past 3 months?

### MORE JOBLESS

State unemployment insurance rolls went up by 2,000 in October. According to State Director Harold Hoffman, the increase was caused by curtailed food processing activities, close of the resort season and seasonal changeovers in garment manufacturing.

### TAX REBATES

Government handouts in the form of tax gifts were given to 51 New Jersey firms from Aug. 14 through Oct. 29. Outfits like Curtis-Wright, Weston Electric, Bethlehem Steel, Bendix Aviation, General Cable, Western Electric, and many others were allowed to write off millions of dollars.

Meanwhile you don't hear of any government rebates for workers from the crushing tax burden of the war program. And our boys bleed and die in Korea while the war goes on, and the big corporations pile up fantastic profits. Labor should really speak up on this issue. Against both the war and the tax burden placed on the workers.

### CITE PHILPS DODGE

The Phelps Dodge Corporation of Elizabeth was found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB. The corporation was ordered to cease and desist from:

-Refusing to bargain with Local 441, IUE-CIO.

-Refusing to bargain with the union during a legal strike.

-Making any unilateral changes in vacation pay without first negotiating with the union.

The board also ordered the company to bargain with the union on the question of group insurance.

### CITY WORKERS' DEMANDS

A \$500 salary raise plus additional vacation time and death and hospital benefits has been asked by Local 396, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, for Irvington municipal workers. Mayor Kruttschnitt declared that the town could not grant an increase.

### TWO HURT IN FALL

Two ironworkers were seriously injured last week when they fell from a tilted girder while working on a construction job in Elizabeth. The injured men, both union members, are Anthony Dellesandro of Plainfield, and William Dickerson of Newark. When the newspapers talk about the high wages of ironworkers they never mention the terrific accident rate.

### CITES ELECTIONS

Sal Maso, president of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council of New Jersey, and one of the few top labor leaders who backed Eisenhower, says that "they (the Republicans) can be booted out the same as the Democrats" if the new administration fails to heed advice of labor. Maso declares he will insist that the new administration give all of organized labor an equal voice with others on legislation; that some provisions of Taft-Hartley be repealed; that the Republicans should wipe out of their minds any ideas of reprisals against labor.

Recalling Eisenhower's promise to be "fair" to labor, Maso said "I believed him then and still do. However politics being politics we must wait and see what happens after the inauguration."

### Truman for Coroner

HACKENSACK. — One soldier's comment on the Korean war was written in his ballot. In big letters he spelled out the name Harry S. Truman. And the office of CHRONICLE.

# Labor Must Stick Together with Eisenhower in Office, Says Miner

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

"THE WHOLE labor movement will have to stand together when Eisenhower gets in," an elderly Negro miner was saying when I drove past the union hall in the U. S. Steel Corp. town of Muse, Pa., some 40 miles from Pittsburgh.

"The way I look at it the AFL and the CIO and the miners will have to work together; they'll all be hit," the miner continued.

Several other Negro and white miners were expressing the same views as they left the union meeting in the big, brick Italian Club building.

The miners had just heard that the biggest coal operator in the country had been named to "Ike's" cabinet. That was George M. Humphrey, the chairman of the giant Pittsburgh-Consolidation Coal Co. (a Hanna-Rockefeller-Mellon combine). Hanna is also a big steel magnate. He is a member of the governing executive committee of two open-shop steel firms—the National Steel Co., headed by the union-buster, Ernest T.

## A Letter to Jersey from Steve Nelson

Dear Charley,

I just got The-Worker and read about your fine election return in Essex County. I am sure the vote you got is only a small indication of the real sentiment that exists on the issue of peace. I am sure that must have been your central appeal, besides the issue of rights for the Negro people, and civil rights. Would welcome hearing from friends like you who have gone through this campaign. How about it?

You must have heard that the State Superior Court upheld my conviction. This makes matters much more serious especially since the State Supreme Court is not better than the lower court. In fact, Musmanno is a member of the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania, and they are likely to refuse to hear it.

The only thing which can change the present state of mind of these courts is people's pressure. People are shocked at the way we are treated, and at the McCarthy type of courts in Pennsylvania, but this "shock" is not properly organized.

Aren't there a few people willing and able to head up a committee in New Jersey for Pittsburgh? The Pittsburgh events are dangerous symptoms of the advance of fascism in our country, and this effects everybody. I would like to hear from you on this.

Give my friends my best regards, but especially your wife who has been the only one from New Jersey to write to me while in jail.

My Best,

STEVE.

WE SUGGEST the following to all our friends and readers:

1. Sit down and write a letter to Steve at once. His address is Steve Nelson, 240 Allegheny County Jail, Ross St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. Write a letter or post card to Governor Fine, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Urge Steve's release on bail while his case is being appealed. Get 5 others to do the same.

3. If you would like to help in the fight to free Steve Nelson, get in touch with Charlie Nussel, 1 Horatio Court, Newark 5, N. J. Steve's fight is a fight for the Bill of Rights for all the people. For you

Weir, and the Armco Corp.

SOME OF THE MINERS had worked for Humphrey. They knew him as a hard man. And they remembered how their president, John L. Lewis, had blasted him for obstructing coal mine contract negotiations some years ago.

I had last visited Muse with a truck of five tons of food in the big strike in early 1950. The flour, bacon, coffee, beans, etc., had been purchased by readers of the Daily Worker. They were a gift to their brothers who were fighting for a wage contract. It was a brave, determined fight. The men were paying no attention to a Taft-Hartley injunction, ordering them back to work. But their families were hungry and they were glad for the help from outside.

"We welcomed that help," the old miner said as he walked up the street. "Some men had savings

and could get along. But other families were getting hungry. We welcomed that help."

"It wasn't just the food, it was the principle behind it," another man said. "That's right," said another. "It was the principle."

THE OLD NEGRO went on to say that no union should have to fight the coming battles alone. All should help each other. That way the workers show their strength together, he explained.

"I know what these Republicans are likely to do," he continued. "They're likely to try to break all our unions. I was thinking about that election night. I stayed up to four o'clock in the morning that night. I remembered what they did to us before Roosevelt got in."

THE OLD MINER was dissatisfied with the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. But he felt the Eisenhower-coal operator cabinet would be

more aggressive against Labor.

"I can't forget how I worked for almost nothing when the Republicans were in," he declared. "I can't forget how the companies cheated us when we didn't have a union. I used to load three and a half tons of coal on a car and get paid for one and a half tons. If I didn't like it the boss said 'Go! We don't need you any more. Go!'"

"That was slavery. The difference from the old kind of slavery was that they didn't use a whip." He repeated that statement. "The only difference was that they didn't use a whip."

I found strong feeling against the Wage Stabilization Board in Muse. But no one doubted that they would all walk out at once if the Board failed to grant the full \$1.90-a-day wage increase that the employers had accepted.

"No one can hold us back then," a miner said.

## Soviet Living Standards Rising, Says 'Look' Magazine After Survey

ARE RUSSIAN WORKERS ill-clad, ill-fed, minus both the luxuries and necessities of life and dissatisfied with their socialist society? On the contrary, a feature article declares in the current "Look Magazine," they "never had it so good."

The writer, Cyril Ray, for 18 months the conservative London "Sunday Times" correspondent in Moscow, starts his account in "Look" with a sentence which, right off, contradicts the "starving Russians" propaganda with which the American and British public has been deluged.

"The Soviet standard of living is rising," he writes. "Slowly, perhaps, but perceptibly. Few European countries can say as much."

It is folly to compare, Ray stressed repeatedly, the improvements in 30-odd years of Soviet rule with the standards of the highly industrialized capitalist powers.

DEFLATING those who "sneer at the drabness of Soviet life," the British writer complains that "such reports are not only misleading

but positively dangerous. They obscure the fact that by Russian standards the pleasure, amenities and minor luxuries of life have become more widely available since the war and at an increasing pace over the last years. To lose sight of, or to ignore this fact is to fool yourself and your hearers—no doubt unconsciously—as to the capabilities of Soviet organization and productive capacity, in matters more momentous than the output of nylon stockings."

Ray stresses that the Soviet people are imbued, not only with loyalty to their country, but of gratitude to a regime that has provided them with luxuries their fathers never knew.

BUT, even if nylon stockings are not the most important thing there are nylon stockings after all. Ray writes:

"During the 19 months I was in Moscow I saw nylon stockings and silk nightdresses, ballpoint pens and wristwatches, refrigerators and washing machines, motor bicycles and radio sets, all coming into the stores of Moscow and Leningrad in a steady trickle. All Soviet-made and though sometimes crudely finished—efficient."

THE BRITISH correspondent laughs at those who, forced to acknowledge the reality of these Soviet products, then claim they are made only for some non-existent Soviet aristocracy.

"There are 10,000 television sets in use in Moscow alone, and it is no use saying as wishful thinkers and propagandists from the West like to say," observed Ray, "that only Red Army generals and ballerinas can afford them. I doubt whether there are 10,000 generals and ballerinas in Moscow, and I do know that Sergei, my own Russian chauffeur had bought himself a set."

NOT ONLY the "big stores" but the little shops in back streets," he found, "bulge" not only with beefsteaks and porkchops but with "delectable mountains of caviar that would make a Western millionaire's eyes pop."

Ray laughs at the "Western economists" who "have proved to their own satisfaction that although there is obviously plenty of food available it is too dear for the Soviet worker." He points out the distortion in the translation of Soviet rubles into dollars at the official rate of exchange which "bears no relation to the true purchasing power of the ruble."

The "Look" magazine writer is critical about many aspects of So-

viet life. He admits, candidly, that it is not affection for Soviet socialism, but rather fear that it is "dangerous" for capitalism to underestimate the strength of socialism which motivates his dispassionate reportage.

HE SEES as a "deliberate policy" the effort to "make the Soviet people contented with their lot, proud of their country, grateful to their regime, and self-respecting among the nations." And "any notion in the West that this policy is a failure is not only naive—it is dangerous . . . and it makes a boomerang of much of the propaganda that we aim" at Russia.

The Ray article is featured in the Dec. 2nd issue of a magazine (Look) which competes with Collier's in the number of columns devoted, to whipping up anti-Soviet war hysteria. Look has frequently repeated stale lies about the sad lot of Soviet citizens and the aggressive aims of the Kremlin.

Although Ray doesn't put it in those exact words, the sense of his concluding sentences is that the Soviet government is busy building socialism and a better life for its people.

The many readers of "Look Magazine" cannot help but ponder the fact that the Smith Act, loyalty oaths, McCarran Acts and the huge armament drive have all been inflicted on the U. S. in the name of a "Russian" threat which, Look magazine now shows, doesn't exist.

## Progressives Map Fight for Program

NEWARK

THE STATE COMMITTEE of the N. J. Progressive Party mapped plans to continue its election campaign platform into the state legislature. The state committee will call a legislative conference in Trenton to coincide with the opening of the regular session of the legislature in January.

The recent election gave the Progressive Party national ticket of Hallinan and Bass some 5,000 votes and Mrs. Katharine A. Van Orden, Senatorial candidate, 6,500 votes. The few remaining areas where votes have not yet been recorded are not expected to increase this vote appreciably.

The Jersey Progressives are entering a legislative campaign, high on the list of which is the fight to improve the unemployment compensation laws and their fulfillment.



# The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

See Page 2

# 'I SAW IT AT THE UN' DOUBLE-CROSS ON CEASE-FIRE

By JOHN PITTMAN (Story on Page 3)

## Robert Minor, Communist Leader, Dies

— See Page 3 —

## Set Bus Strike For Monday

AS MEMBERS of the CIO Transport Workers Union were getting set to strike New York City private bus lines Monday morning, officials of the TWU warned the companies that their efforts to get an anti-strike injunction would not divert the union from its fight for a 40-hour week. The threat to obtain an injunction was raised by counsel for the employers at a public hearing Tuesday, called by Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman for the private bus industry.

Thomas Fennell, counsel for the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Ave. Coach Company, urged Kheel to do everything possible "to stop this strike." Fennell later made it clear that he meant the getting of an injunction.

IN A REPLY to Fennell, that was also meant for Kheel, Michael J. Quill, TWU president, warned: "The day of the labor injunction is past. Fennell is living forty

years ago. We say to him that he cannot prostitute or substitute for collective bargaining the injunction, and, if he thinks so, he's got another guess coming."

Quill, for a second time, also rejected a demand by Kheel that the union reverse the membership mandate for a strike by Monday. Basis for both Kheel's and the employers pressure is that the contract does not expire until Dec. 31. But the union has taken the position that the 40-hour week was long overdue and that the workers have a right to take action one month before contract expiration.

The companies were also pushing for a 15-cent fare, claiming that they have no money to put the shorter week into effect. Such a decision would be up to the Board of Estimate.

Involved are 8,000 workers. The union said that in event of a strike transit would be provided for hospitals, schools and other services.

## Acquit Ward Of Assault, Still Faces Murder 'Frame'

—See Page 4—

## Some Lessons of the New York Elections

See Magazine Pages 3, 4, 5 and 6



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nation-wide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizens, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

## DELEGATION TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah. It was announced by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4 and 5, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials."

## CHIEF ISRAELI RABBI ASK CLEMENCY

JERUSALEM, Israel.—Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis, joined here in an appeal to President Truman to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the a-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrahi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people."

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

# Tell Lane to Bar Contempt Jailing Of Miss Flynn

INDIGNATION against the "contempt" citation, together with a 30-day jail sentence, against the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, was noticeably mounting during the week.

On Tuesday a delegation led William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and novelist Howard Fast, filed a protest with the office of U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane.

The statement of the delegation pointed out that the citation of Miss Flynn had been initiated by Lane, who was fully aware that she would refuse answers to questions which would jeopardize the freedom of others.

"We are here to demand that this form of persecution that so clearly restricts due process of law and the operation of justice be ended and that this contempt charge be publicly expunged from the record," the statement said.

AL LANNON, a fellow defend-

ant, appealed on Monday that all honest Americans "register their indignant protest with delegations, telegrams, letters, phone calls, to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane demanding that he stop this murderous harassment of this great woman."

If the 30-day sentence is not revoked, said Lannon, "this wonderful woman, 62 years of age, while heroically standing the brutal strain of this trial, is not well and needs all the physical and mental rest possible, will be compelled to spend each night in a prison cell for 30 days, during the trial..."

"A person has to go through this experience in order to fully appreciate what a brutal ordeal it is."

"Our Elizabeth must go through this every day and at the same time carry on her heroic defense of our Communist Party and the democratic rights of the American working class and common people."

# Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "savage assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

REV. RICHARD MONFORD

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas Is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 655, 730 Broadway, New York 3.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

# 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 8,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,900. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in the area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledges.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,028.45  
Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, New York City, or bring to 35 E. 12th St.

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so unfurled me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start..."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.83 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us—\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$195 for The Worker at a party which was held to protest and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

# Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter-McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dymtryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dymtryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

THE COMMITTEE for the De-

fense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dymtryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and this

(Continued on Page 6)



# 'I Saw It at the UN'

## Double-Cross on Cease-Fire

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—I saw the American people double-crossed this week. I saw the United Nations get a plan to stop the killing in Korea NOW. I saw this plan deliberately and completely suppressed—kept from the knowledge of the American people. Who double-crossed us? Who suppressed the plan for a cease-fire now? The State Department, the

**VISHINSKY REJECTS  
INDIA'S TRUCE PLAN,  
INSISTS ON HIS OWN**

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Cease-Fire Must Be First Step In Korea, Vishinsky Tells UN

By JOHN PITTMAN

The Soviet Union yesterday called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky declared that a cease-fire is the most important question of a solution to the Korean issue. He proposed an addition to the original

Daily Worker

big money press, the radio broadcasters—all these conspired in the double-cross. And when I say "State Department," I mean not only Dean Acheson and his subordinates, but also the Secretary of State-designate, John Foster Dulles.

The very word "cease-fire" is poison to these people. They are even trying to ban it from the press. My proof? The entire shameful story, to wit:

LAST MONDAY, in the First (Political) Committee of the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky laid a plan for an immediate cease-fire in Korea before the Committee.

Vishinsky said that "a cease-fire is the major problem. The successful solution of this problem is the primary condition for the solution of the entire Korean problem."

From where I sat in the newspapermen's section, this seemed the most reasonable and down-to-earth approach to the question, and I recalled that the Pakistan delegate has spoken earlier of the pressing immediate need. But for months now, we Americans have been calling for an end to the killing. Millions of us have registered this demand. We have signed petitions, written postcards and letters, sent wires, joined delegations and shown in other ways—such as signing the National Ceasefire Referendum for an end to the killing now—that we want peace in Korea now. And when we went to the polls on Nov. 4, the majority of us voted against the Truman and Stevenson program of continuing the war in Korea.

So that, when Vishinsky offered the Soviet plan to stop the killing, this seemed to be an answer to the prayers of millions of American mothers and fathers concerned for the lives of their sons.

VISHINSKY'S PLAN would have the UN "recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., the cessation of military operations by both sides on land, by sea and in

(Continued on Page 6)

FACSIMILES OF HEADLINES appearing last Tuesday in the New York Times and the Daily Worker graphically tell the story of how the vital news of a Soviet cease-fire proposal was suppressed by the big business press. Only the workingclass press told how Andrei Vishinsky, USSR delegate, proposed an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the issue of prisoners of war to be referred to an 11-nation commission. Millions of American parents,

had they known of Vishinsky's proposal, would have found hope and comfort in it. To prevent that, and to sabotage the growing demand of the people for an end to the Korean war, the Truman Administration, with the complicity of the new Eisenhower crowd, conspired with press and radio to keep the facts from the American people.

### VISHINSKY'S CEASE-FIRE PLAN THE PRESS SUPPRESSED

Following is the part of the text of Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky's November 24 address to the First (Political) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly which was suppressed by the press, radio and State Department.

The Daily Worker is the only newspaper in the U. S. to date to publish this most important part of the latest Soviet proposal to end the war in Korea.

"THE INDIAN DRAFT resolu-

tion, in our opinion, offers no way out of the deadlock—no more than does the U. S. draft resolution, which figures here under the guise of a 21-Power draft resolution, and no more than does the Mexican or the Peruvian draft resolutions. None of these drafts offers a solution of the question of the exchange of prisoners of war. All of them are based on an unjust, spurious and therefore weak foundation, which crumbles under the weight of the portentous questions

that are being dealt with here.

"Speaking of the draft resolution offered by the Indian delegation, one cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that that draft is unsuitable because it contains nothing which would be conducive to an immediate cessation of hostilities. Try to find one word in that draft resolution which is devoted to the idea that the war in Korea should come to an end; no matter how carefully you comb that resolution, you will find nothing of

the sort. . . .

"... There is a dearth of proposals for ending the hostilities in Korea; there is no such thing in the Indian draft resolution.

"To be just, one must admit that the 21-Power draft resolution contains nothing of the sort, either. Nor does the Mexican draft resolution or the Peruvian draft resolution. That proves once again that these draft resolutions have a certain common feature, a common

(Continued on Page 6)

### Robert Minor Dies, Communist Leader 68

OSSINING, N.Y.

ROBERT MINOR, a fighting leader of the Communist movement in the United States since its founding, died Wednesday night in Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack.

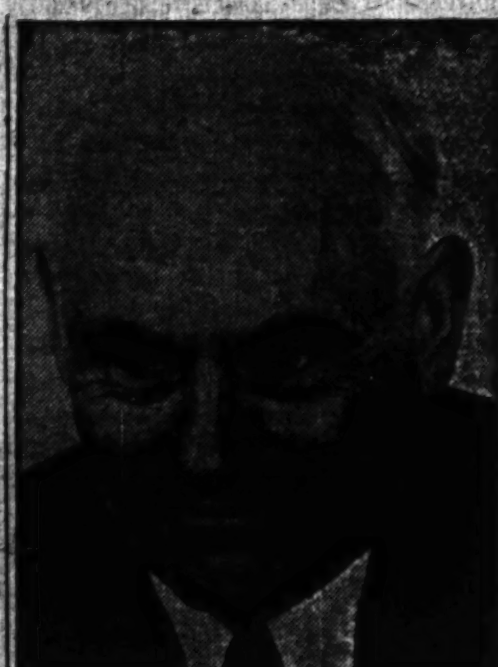
Minor, who was 68, had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

IN HIS LAST moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"Fighting Bob" as he was known to many thousands of workers was stricken early Tuesday morning in his home at Croton-on-Hudson. He was rushed to Ossining Hospital where he was under oxygen 24 hours.

DESPITE his long illness Minor refused to spare himself in his work to defend the many Smith Act victims. Neighbors often saw the light in his study well after midnight as he prepared material to aid the defense of the Smith Act victims and his dear friend Steve Nelson, sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Death came Wednesday at 9 p.m. Neighbors who revered the great labor fighter and artist were in the hospital at his side. Telephone calls from all parts of the



ROBERT MINOR

country were coming through inquiring about his condition. A delegation of Smith Act defendants, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, travelled to the hospital upon news of his critical condition and were present shortly before his death.

WHEN he recovered consciousness for just a brief moment and learned of their presence his face brightened but he was unable to speak by that time.

Many thousands in New York who knew Bob Minor through the years, who heard his eloquent voice at such historic demonstrations as March 6, 1930 in the struggle for unemployment insurance will attend the funeral services to be held Monday.

Robert Minor's body will lie in state Monday beginning at 1 p.m. Funeral services will be held after work Monday. The name of the hall will be announced in the late edition of The Worker.

### WORLD PEACE CONGRESS WILL OPEN IN VIENNA DECEMBER 12

PEACE PARTISANS and representatives of peace organizations in every country of the world this week turned their eyes toward Vienna, where the Congress of the Peoples for Peace will open Dec. 12.

Many Americans will participate in this Congress, and peace organizations throughout the country are busy discussing the call and planning to raise funds and send delegates. On Tuesday, the New York Labor Conference for Peace called on all unions, all trade union peace committees, to discuss the call and the proposals they wish to have presented, and

to contribute financially in order to guarantee a representative New York delegation to Vienna.

In New Haven, Conn., the Rev. Willard Uphaus, Methodist Churchman and peace leader, denounced the State Department dismissal of the Congress as "Communist-dominated" and its attempt to prevent attendance by denial of passports.

Dr. Uphaus declared the State Department statement ignored "really significant facts which most Americans do not know. In the first place, the Congress is open to everyone who wants peace,

(Continued on Page 6)

### Dulles' Spy Activities Bared in Czech Trials

THE SMOKESCREEN of "anti-Semitism" blown up by pro-war organs to hide the revelations of the trial of 14 Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government leaders failed this week to keep certain important disclosures from world opinion, to wit:

• The use by Anglo-American "intelligence" agencies, backed by official Anglo-American state policy, or Zionist and Titoist organizations in Wall Street's worldwide plot to destroy the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

• The identification of John Foster Dulles, President-elect Eisenhower's Secretary of State, and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, member of the British delegation to the United Nations, with espionage and sabotage activities against Czechoslovakia.

• The use by U.S. "intelligence" of former Gestapo files of its secret agents in Czechoslovakia, and which contained the lists of Ger-

other eastern European countries in order to blackmail these agents into service of the Wall Street war plotters.

THESE REVELATIONS broke through the smokescreen as witnesses produced unassailable factual evidence of the guilt of the defendants and the defendants themselves confessed, in most cases elaborating the details.

For instance, former Deputy Minister for Security Bedrich Reicin, in addition to confessing the betrayal to the Gestapo of Julius Fucik, the famous Communist journalist, also testified to giving Titoite Col. Ivanovitch the location of the secret archives of Nazi Gauleiter Karl Hermann Frank. The night after he gave this information U.S. agents in a jeep crossed the Czech border from Bavaria and seized the archives, which contained the lists of Ger-

tapo agents and complete dossiers of them, dating to the time when they worked as labor stoolpigeons and Czech police agents.

Rudolf Slansky, former Secretary General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, testified he had worked for the police under President Benes and remained in contact with U.S. espionage services ever since. He had also had close relations with Konni Zilliacus, British Laborite, and with Moshe Pijade, Tito's chief "theoretician."

Evzen Loebl and Rudolf Margolius, former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, admitted making trade agreements with Israel which required no payment for 17 percent of the goods exported; diverting part of repayment of a \$400,000 loan for support of Jewish and other immigrants from Czechoslovakia; compensating in the amount of millions of Czech crowns for former Jewish-owned property nationalized since 1938; planning to tie Czech light machine industry to the United States through Zionist organizations in the U.S.A.; and diverting goods to the West that should have been sent to the Soviet Union; and

(Continued on Page 7)



# See United CIO Urgent In Face of New Attack

By BERNARD BURTON

WITH THE CIO CONVENTION due to convene Monday morning in Atlantic City, the deadlock over a choice to succeed the late Philip Murray as CIO president was overshadowing other issues as the weekend approached. CIO vice presidents and other top leaders had met in New York in day and night sessions on Monday and had failed to resolve the stalemate, with the forces backing Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers president, refusing to budge.

The choice of the majority of top leaders was for Haywood but there was no indication to settle it by majority vote of the officials. That was because of the fear of impairing CIO unity by antagonizing those backing Reuther and the UAW with its more than one million members.

CIO LEADERS were still working feverishly to forestall an open convention floor fight. It was hoped that the issue would yet be resolved at the meeting of the vice presidents scheduled for Friday in Atlantic City, and the executive board, set for Saturday in the same city.

Behind what one CIO vice president termed "collective bargaining" to settle the question, was the far more basic issue of strengthening CIO's unity. This unity of CIO and united struggles on the part of all labor-AFL, CIO and independent—took on added significance with the Republican election victory.

THE WAY CIO leaders were viewing the situation now was that for the first time in its history the organization would have to function without an "in" at the White House. The announcements of Eisenhower cabinet appointments were leading new confirmation to the predictions that labor, and especially the basic industrial unions of CIO, would be facing new and stronger attacks from Washington.

Indicative of the grave concern with which CIO leaders were viewing the future was the editorial in Textile Labor, paper of the Textile Workers Union, which declared: "For us in the TWUA-CIO the meaning of the election is clear. Now we REALLY have to build our union—or be destroyed."

IT WAS not only the political attacks that CIO officials and members saw as they fought to preserve a unity which they had badly damaged when they expelled the unions under left leadership. It was also the fear that these attacks would take place against a background of a worsening economic situation.

This note was sounded by Murray in his report to the CIO convention prepared before his death. Warning that consumer purchasing power and savings were low, that armaments expenditures and investments in new plant and equipment were scheduled to level off and decline in the middle of 1953, Murray stated: "This condition is a sign of danger."

Mid-1953, with a new anti-labor administration and Congress already functioning and the danger of an economic downturn at that point, was also the time when most of the big unions would be facing contractual reopeners. And there was little doubt in anyone's mind that they would be in for a fight.

ADDED TO THIS was the fear that unless the CIO could unite behind a strong, militant leadership and program, the leaders of the AFL, now headed by the aggressive George

Meany, would use the situation to embark on wholesale raids of CIO unions. On the other hand, a united CIO leadership could be effective in bringing about united action of labor organizations in the face of new attacks that would affect all unions.

Thus, it was for these reasons that CIO leaders and members were looking forward anxiously to a solution of the choice for president on a basis that could strengthen the organization. And with that they—and all union members—were hoping for a program from the convention that would provide a lead for uniting all unions in a fight to ward off economic and political attacks, advance living standards, protect their organizations, make some new advance in organizing the 30,000,000 unorganized, and mark a breakaway from the policy of subordinating labor's interests to the war policies of the government.

## Negro Labor Council Weighs Year's Gains, Maps Fight Ahead for Jobs, Against Jimcrow

By ABNER W. BERRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio A COLD RAIN driven by 35-mile-an-hour winds greeted the delegates here last week-end for the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council. But weather didn't stop the delegates and local visitors from filling St. Matthews Methodist Church where Coleman Young, the NNLC secretary, told them how the council had marched ahead since its first meeting in Cincinnati, despite the fierce opposition of its enemies. "Our struggle will be ended," declared Young, "only by our victory over jimcrow."

And as proof, he called attention to the group's accomplishments in the cities across the nation and crowned by the victorious fight for clerk's jobs in Cleveland's Sears Roebuck retail stores.

CLEVELAND'S Negro commu-

nity showed its appreciation by paying its homage to Bertram Washington, chairman of the city's Negro Labor Council, through speeches of local ministers and City Councilman-elect Williams.

Before Paul Robeson spoke, he introduced William Marshall, the noted young actor, who participated in all sessions of the convention. Later Marshall joined with Robeson in pledging to build with the assistance of the NNLC a Negro People's Theatre. In his speech, after rendering a group of songs, Robeson turned the audience's attention to African people's fight for freedom, and repeated his 1949 statement which brought down the wrath of the nation's white supremacists upon him. "It would be unthinkable to me," he said, "that Negro youth from the United States should go thousands of miles away to fight against their friends and on be-

half of their enemies." And he was answered with resounding "No's" when he asked: "Should Negro youth take a gun in hand and join with the British soldiers in shooting down the brave peoples of Kenya?"

A DEMONSTRATION led by automobile workers greeted William R. Hood, NNLC president, who told the 1,250 delegates assembled in the Municipal Auditorium:

"The New Negro isn't fooling about where he is going from here."

Even before Hood spoke, delegates had expressed themselves by resolution on building the NNLC as a membership organization, and to concentrate on organizing the South. Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, Chicago CIO-UAW leader and treasurer of the NNLC, said that "a lot of us have forgotten where 'down home' is," and urged that 30 to 40,000 members be taken into the Councils in the membership drive. Delegates also had resolved to make American Airlines, Inc., a concentration in the fight to break the barriers to Negro hiring as pilots, engineers, maintenance men and stewards in the air transport industry.

HOOD condemned the trade union leaders who had sought to disrupt the work of the council and prayed, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do to labor unity." As for the Negro workers, Hood pointed out, their stand was: "Mr. Charley, you shall not pass!" And he pleaded for unity in the fight against jimcrow, for good of all of labor.

"We have pooled the strength of your black sons and daughters," Hood said to all of labor and called on the workers to defeat jimcrow, the witchhunt, the attempt to keep the colonial peoples in subjugation and wars for white supremacy.

MAURICE TRAVIS, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, said the Negro Labor Council had helped build up rank-and-file pressure against continued white supremacy attitudes and actions in the labor movement. The rugged-looking labor leader who lost an eye in an attack by Alabama white supremacists, said the CIO had gone backward since World War



HAROLD WARD

# Ward Acquitted of Assault, Faces Murder Frameup

CHICAGO

THE DEATH SENTENCE still hung over Harvester union leader Harold Ward this week, even after a jury had rejected the frameup which was carefully prepared by the Harvester Company.

Ward was acquitted in the first of two trials in which the 30-year-old Negro union leader faced charges which were trumped up in an effort to crush the recent Harvester strike and to smash the unity of Negro and white in the Harvester plants.

THE PROSECUTION had tried to get Ward convicted on assault charges in order to lay the basis for a conviction of first degree murder. That strategy was set back when an all-white jury found Ward innocent of the assault charges after the defense proved that Watson Wright, a strike-breaker, was acting as a tool of the company. It was shown that

Wright named Ward as his assailant only after he had been coached by agents of the Harvester Company and by the head of the Chicago Police Labor Detail, Capt. George Barnes.

The UE Farm Equipment Union of which Ward is an outstanding leader, declared: "The acquittal of Ward by a jury proves the union's claim that he was the victim of a frameup by the International Harvester Company and the Chicago Police Department."

The union stated that Ward now faces similarly framed charges for murder which may yet send him to the electric chair unless widespread protests develop in defense of the threatened union leader.



WILLIAM R. HOOD

He on the question of Negro representation in leadership. And he was also critical of progressive unions, including his own, for lagging in the fight for Negro rights.

After backing their resolution for airline jobs with a mass pickline of 1,500 around the downtown offices of the airlines companies, the delegates went back to work on their program. In addition to the two resolutions passed, they agreed to, increase their fight for the 100,000 new jobs for Negroes, develop a campaign for the protection of Negro leadership against Smith Act and McCarran Act persecution; build a Negro People's Theatre; come to the defense of the African peoples.

In the words of Hood they resolved to "stand by these principles until Gabriel blows his horn on every enemy of freedom."

## Set Strike Dec. 1 on Filmed Commercials

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The AFL Screen Actors Guild said today it was mailing notices to all members that a nationwide strike against makers of filmed television commercials will go into effect Dec. 1.

The Guild demand includes higher wages and restrictions on the re-use of filmed commercials, and additional payments to actors when commercials in which they appear are used more than once.

## ELSEWHERE ON LABOR

### Grand Jury Hands Out Union-Busting Edict

NO SURPRISE

It was no surprise when George Meany was selected as acting president to succeed the late William Green. Named to take Meany's vacated post as secretary-treasurer was William P. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

### DOCKERS' AWARD

An arbitrator awarded a 17-cent hourly raise to East Coast members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association. This was far short of the original 50-cent demand which was designed to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges.

### ANTI-LABOR GIMMICK

A special federal grand jury, sitting in New York for the alleged purpose of investigating "subversive activities," came up with a union-busting presentment. It called upon the National Labor Relations Board to revoke certifications of four independent unions—the United Electrical Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, American Communications Association and Distributive Workers. Earlier,

the Grand Jury had subpoenaed and questioned 13 officials of these unions as to whether they had told the truth in signing Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. These affidavits are required to hold certification rights before the NLRB.

### CIO UNION ALSO

At the same time the National Labor Relations Board ordered the decertification of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 80-A in Camden, N. J. Its business manager, Anthony Valentino, had been convicted on a framed-up charge of "perjury" in signing T-H affidavits.

### WAGE-CUT RECIPE

A committee headed by Harvard Professor Seymour E. Harris, circulated a report to New England governors, stating that the way to save the northeastern textile industry was to close the wage differential with the South. The committee did not propose a drive to raise southern wages, but proposed heavier workloads in the north. An original member of the committee, Frank J. Benti, president of the Rhode Island CIO Council, resigned from the group and blasted the report for internally proposing that southern competition be met by wage cuts.



# EISENHOWER'S CABINET APPOINTMENTS: Biggest Business in the Saddle

A TRADE UNION OFFICIAL who might, by accident, stumble into a meeting of the cabinet which President-elect Eisenhower has appointed, would find many familiar—but not friendly—faces.

At the general's right he would see the new secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, member of the executive committee of International Nickel which controls nearly all the nickel of the capitalist world, and also senior partner of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell whose major business is representing the international cartels.

Dulles was the architect of the Japanese "peace treaty" which put the biggest Japanese industrialists and bankers back in power and launched this clique again on the course of war and conquest. The new Secretary of State had a personal hand in starting the Korean war.

Next to Dulles would sit Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, the new Secretary of Defense. It was against the Wilson-CM labor policies that the automobile workers launched their famous sit-down strikes in 1937. During that period, Wilson's corporation spent more than a million dollars (as the La Follette Senate Committee showed) for labor spies and it encouraged the fascist, anti-labor activities of the Black Legion.

Wilson is a creature of the House of Morgan and of the duPonts, which share control of GM. The duPonts helped finance Marvin K. Hart's anti-labor activities over a period of years, as the Black Senate Committee revealed.

During World War II, GM got more than \$14 million in war con-



DULLES

tracts. In his new job Wilson will be able to throw more lucrative contracts to his company as well as help direct the administration's drives against the trade unions.

Seated beside Wilson will be George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the board of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., the biggest commercial coal enterprise in the country which has frequently been at loggerheads with John L. Lewis and the mine workers.

Humphrey, a Cleveland industrialist, is a director of 34 major corporations, most of them related to the coal and steel industries. One is the National Steel Co., headed by the anti-labor Ernest T. Weir. Another is the Mark A. Hanna Co., a major iron ore and coal producer.

Other Eisenhower appointees: Herbert Brownell, Attorney General—New York corporation lawyer

closely identified with Gov. Tom Dewey and through him with Winthrop Aldrich, the Chase National Bank and the Rockefeller empire.

Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, Secretary of Interior—described by Sen. Wayne Morse as "a well-recognized stooge of the tidebands oil thieves, the private utilities gang and the selfish interests of the country that place materialistic values ahead of human values."

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, director of Mutual Security Administration—the fair-haired but balding boy of Morgan's General Mills Corp., picked by big business in the late 1930's to break the influence of the Farmer-Labor Party and the trade unions in the state.

Arthur E. Summerfield, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Postmaster General—another General Motors representative, being a big automobile dealer in Detroit.

Kara Taft Benson, of Utah, Secretary of Agriculture—identified with the trust-controlled phony farm cooperatives. He was a charter member of the Citizens for Taft organization.

Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, Assistant to the President—a rockribbed New England reactionary who made his pile in lumber.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former WAC head, Federal Security Administrator—co-publisher of the Houston (Tex) Post.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest of Utah, Treasurer—assistant chairman of GOP national committee. Her job is to provide the signature which will go on U. S. currency of all denominations.

were in court today. Cooper's only close relative, his mother, lives in the South. English's family, reached by phone, took the news quietly, as though they expected complete freedom, this time.

His sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who had carried the Trenton Six story to the world, was at work in New York's garment district when word came of the reversal.

"Good . . . that's real good news," she said. "But we still have a way to go."

The 60-year-old mother of Collis English was doing domestic work in a Trenton home when she got the news. "I'm glad . . . I was so scared," she said. "I just hope now, instead of moving him back to the county jail, that they'll let him go to a hospital, so he can get better care . . . so I can see him."

ENGLISH, who suffered eight heart attacks in the past year, needs a delicate heart operation. Without it, cardiac specialists have told his family, the next attack may be fatal.

Present in court when the verdict was announced were defense attorneys George Pellitteri and J. Mercer Burrell, James Imbrie of the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Two, and Lewis Moroze, state secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Moroze said:

"Further imprisonment and another trial would only mean further torture for the two men, possibly death for Collis English. These men are innocent, they should be set free at once."

And in New York, CRC leader William L. Patterson asked, "Why send these people through the torture of that kind of trial again? Four have been acquitted. None are guilty."

"These innocent men must be granted immediate bail while the motion for their complete freedom is developed."

NONE of the men's relatives

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## BIG CHANCE FOR PEACE

ON PAGE 8 of this paper, you can read one of the astounding stories of a double-cross which imperils this country and every family in it.

It is John Pittman's story of how the Soviet offer of an immediate cease-fire, with all unsettled issues to be negotiated in an 11-nation UN commission, was completely kept from the knowledge of the whole country by the press, radio and the State Department.

Here is America's big chance to halt the killing in Korea.

Here is the common-sense proposition to end the terrible danger that if there is no cease-fire the Korean massacre can be spread into an all-Asian war, pushing the world closer to the brink of world war.

Yet the top circles in the government and in the press don't want the American people to know about this big chance for peace now.

They are afraid that if the people get to know about it, they will insist that the government agree to it in the UN.

It is the duty of every one of our readers to make sure that his neighbors, trade union, church and community know that the UN has before it a proposal for a cease-fire now, with the unsettled POW issues to be settled in an 11-nation UN commission where a two-thirds majority will carry. This latter provision will prevent any one nation from steamrolling anything.

It is the duty of all Americans to wire, or write, and to organize messages to all Congressmen and Senators, to the White House, and to General Eisenhower at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, urging a cease-fire. No more American boys should die defending a lawless violation of the Geneva Convention on the exchange of war prisoners. Break through the censorship! Bring the truth to your fellow-Americans.

## IN TRUMAN'S HANDS

LAST YEAR, four of the six Negro defendants in a Trenton, N. J., murder trial, known around the world as the Trenton Six, were freed by a jury after having spent three years in the state deathhouse. Two others were sentenced to life imprisonment in an admitted "compromise" verdict by an all-white jury.

Now the two, Ralph Cooper, 28, and Collis English, 26, have been granted a third trial by the New Jersey Supreme Court, which held that evidence had been improperly introduced against them.

But supposing that there had been no Civil Rights Congress to organize the mass fight for the freedom of these young and friendless Negroes? Suppose the Civil Rights Congress had not filed and won an appeal for them? Six innocent men, improperly tried, would have died four years ago in the electric chair.

WE ARE REMINDED of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, now in the Sing Sing deathhouse, having been convicted and given death sentences on even more flimsy evidence than that with which the Trenton Six were framed. The Rosenbergs were sent to the deathhouse as "spies" on the basis of a sketch, purporting to represent the secret of the atom bomb. And the sketch was drawn by the confessed spy, David Greenglass, a mechanic with no training in higher mathematics or atomic physics. But this sketch, and the uncorroborated testimony of Greenglass, constitute the total evidence against the now doomed couple.

Does President Truman, who alone has the power now to grant continued life to this Jewish couple, wish to take the responsibility for pulling this switch, substituting lethal electric current for the review of the case which Supreme Court Justice Black says is in order? Does the Democratic Party, still the party in power, wish to be associated with the execution of the two young parents, as the first to be executed in peace time on an espionage charge?

The President should be urged to act now! Commute the Rosenberg's death sentence! Our country's honor and simple justice demand it.

# Win New Trial For Trenton 2

## TRENTON.

THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT has thrown out the verdict that jailed the Trenton Two for life, and ordered a new trial for them. The unanimous reversal by the seven-man court was an important but limited victory for the two framed Negro men, Ralph Cooper and Collis English. They have been imprisoned for 46 months for a crime they could not have committed.

The decision, written by Justice William A. Wachenfeld, reversed the verdict on three errors:

The admission into evidence of a policeman's and Prosecutor Volpe's claim, in summing up his case, that these notes were a "confession" by Collis English. The court said the notes were "a written monument of evidential value. The use it was put to, and the remarks concerning it made by the Prosecutor in his summation, intensified the error of its admission and made it prejudicial to the substantial rights of the defendants."

Volpe's repeated references to a so-called "FBI record" on Collis English—although no such record exists. Here, the Supreme Court was sharply critical. They said: "A prosecutor had no right to employ such questions if in fact he has knowledge that no such convictions exist. To create a false premise for the consideration of the jury is patently improper practice. Commenting that the jury was probably convinced English had committed some sinister crime, they continued, 'The prestige enjoyed by this agency and the confidence reposed in it by the American public may have prejudiced the defendants in the eyes of the

jury by the repeated references to the FBI. It was improperly injected and the disclosure should not have been permitted in the eyes of the jury."

—Third error was admitting as evidence a coat and a bottle in a sock which had no bearing on the case, but were used to prejudice the jury against Ralph Cooper. The court said, "The relevancy of (these) exhibits escapes us completely. Their admission, we think, was improper, prejudicial and harmful."

ALL THREE counts expose the kind of shoddy, sly maneuver Volpe used to prop up his frame-up against the Trenton Six.

Volpe plans to go ahead with a new trial, although neither of the Trenton Two had ever been accused of wielding the weapon.

They were charged as "accessories," after Trenton police staged a wholesale roundup of a half-dozen Trenton Negro men in the case that became world-famous as the Trenton Six.

All were sentenced to death. A world-wide fight for their freedom, spurred by the Civil Rights Congress, resulted in an earlier Supreme Court reversal, and a second trial which freed four of the Trenton Six. Two of those found innocent had been charged with the actual murder.

NONE of the men's relatives



**LIGHT UP A LANTERN FOR JEREMY**  
Come to a symposium on V. J. Jerome's important novel, discussed by V. J. Jerome, Paul Newark, E. Wessner and Danny Wilkerson; reading from the book by Howard Deddick; chairman, Yuri Suhl. Capital Hotel, Sunday, Dec. 14, 2-3 p.m. Admission Free. **Admission Free.**



# Dulles' Spy Activities Bared in Czech Trials

(Continued from Page 3)

charging the Soviets three to four times higher prices than were paid by the Western countries.

TO DIVERT attention from these incriminating facts, the pro-war governments and their press

organs immediately sent up a howl about the Czech Communists' using "anti-Semitism." The Israeli Government joined with these cries, and Zionist-inspired circles pretended that the Jews were being persecuted throughout the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In other words, that the Communist parties of these countries are using anti-Semitism as a weapon as the Hitlerites used it.

Aside from the absolute baselessness of such charges, the accusers ignored the fact that in every People's Democracy, Czechoslovakia included, any and every expression of racist or national hatred or animosity is punished by fine and imprisonment; that individuals of Jewish faith in all these countries hold posts of authority in the government in every sphere of the country's political, economic, social and cultural life.

SMALL WONDER the Czech Communist Party organ Rude Pravo, answering these false charges, declared as follows: "Zionists again ally themselves with venerate enemies of all Jews. . . . They allied themselves with Mussolini and Hitler. . . . Today Zionists again ally themselves with the Nazis in Bonn. Together with them they follow in Hitler's footsteps."

Rude Pravo probably did not know of the operation of the Truman-instituted "loyalty" checks and screening system in the U.S.A., and how it has singled out Jews and Negroes as its principal victims while retaining the full support of Zionists. Nor of how Zionists have not only supported, but have been agents in the attempt to murder the Rosenbergs on a spurious "spy" frameup.

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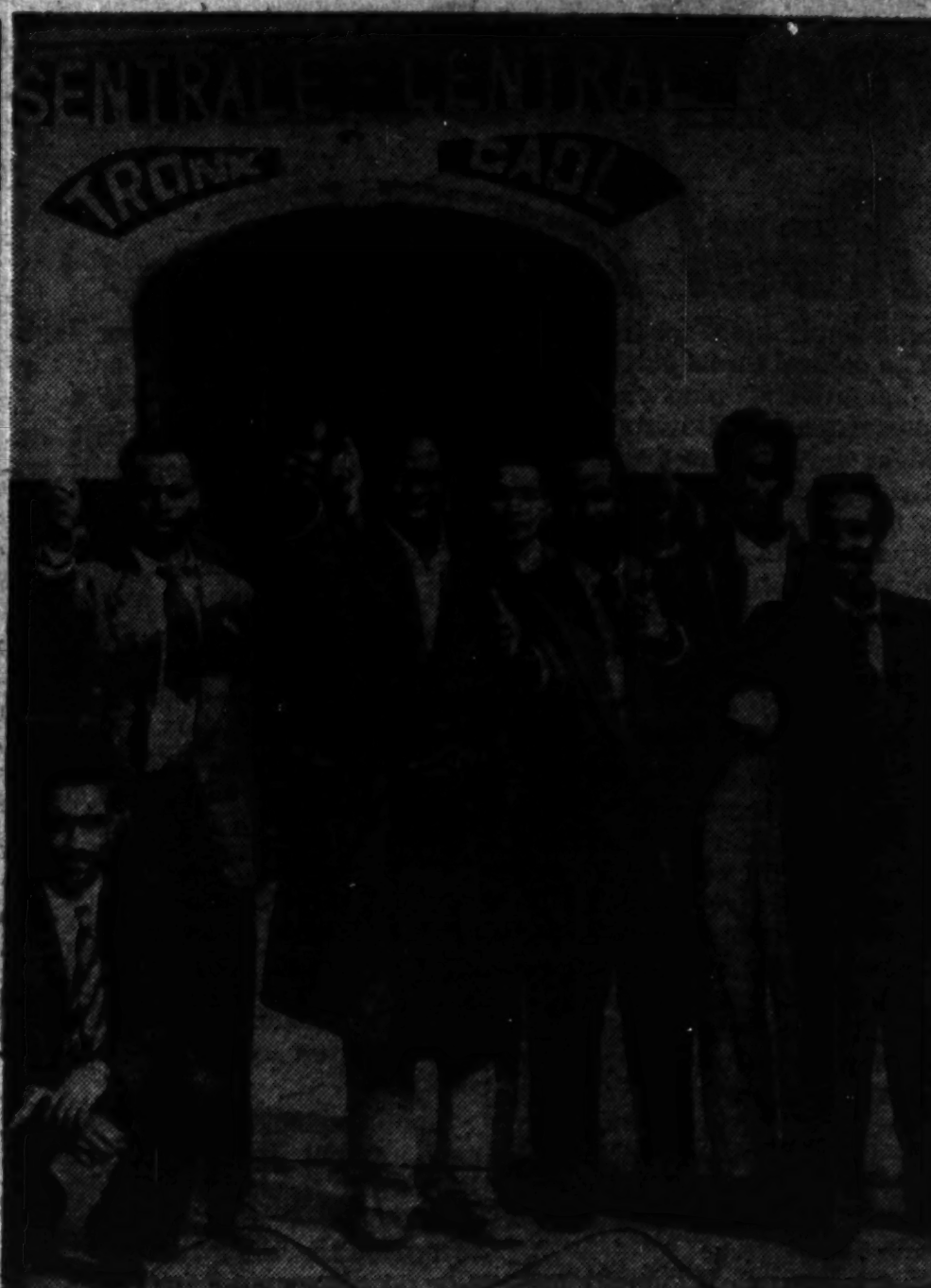
**MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS**  
MANDOLIN—Class for beginners, starts Thursday, Dec. 4 at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$5 weekly. Don't write for information. Come and register. \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 104 E. 14th St., near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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AFRICAN AND INDIAN PATRIOTS in Durban, South Africa, give the "Africa" salute upon their release from jail. They had just finished serving terms for their defiance of the unjust segregation laws of the Malan government.

## Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at

## 65% in U.S. For Vishinsky Peace Plan

Sixty-five percent of the American people favor what the Gallup Poll admits is the Vishinsky proposal to settle the war in Korea.

Voters in communities across the country, according to Monday's World-Telegram, were asked the following question:

"Would you approve or disapprove of the United Nations naming a committee, made up of an equal number of representatives from the Communist countries, the Allied nations, and neutral countries, to try to settle the Korean war?"

"The idea of the commission of warring powers and neutrals originated with Russia's UN delegate Andrei Vishinsky," Gallup said.

The answers received by Gallup's pollsters showed 65 percent approve of this plan. Only 29 percent expressed disapproval and six percent had no opinion.

"Certainly the idea of such a commission appears popular," commented Gallup.

Our Sympathy  
to  
**LARRY**  
and his  
**MOTHER**

—From his comrades at B.C.

## Rally Sunday At 3 on Africa

THIS SUNDAY at 3 p.m., the United Citizens Committee for Solidarity With South African Resistance will stage a special Salute to the South African Resistance Movement, at Harlem's Rockland Palace, 155th St., and 8th Ave.

Special guest speakers and artists in the program will include: Paul Robeson, people's artist and co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs. He will present for the first time in the United States, the National Anthem of non-white South Africa.

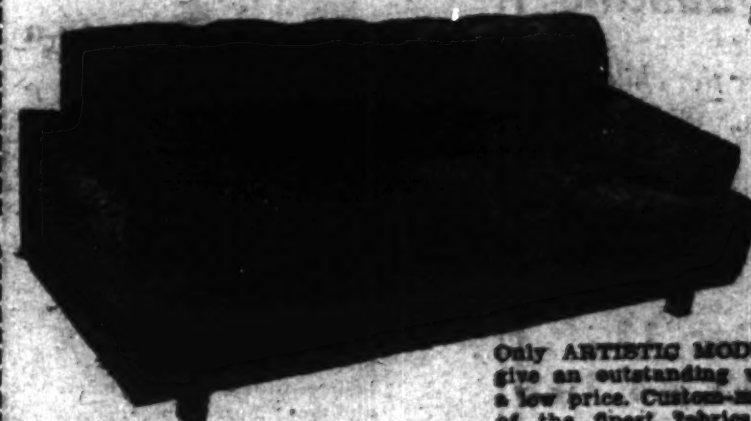
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the distinguished scholar and foremost American authority on African history and contemporary developments who is also co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs will present a specially prepared study, entitled: Africa and Peace. Sharing the cultural program with Mr. Robeson will be Mr. Asadata Dafora and his Shogola Doba Dancers. Mr. Dafora from Sierra Leone, West Africa, has become well known in this country for his work in presenting authentic West African dances, and is especially renowned for his beautiful interpretation of the Watissi stick dance.

Mrs. Alice Childress, brilliant Negro actress-playwright, will present a scene from "Gold Through The Trees."

Tickets at \$1.20 are available at Freedom Associates, 53 W. 125th St., Frederick Douglass Bookstore 141 W. 125th St., Calypso Restaurant 51 McDougal St., Lea's Bakery 2504 7th Ave.

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### THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill End before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Dress or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

\*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

### PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
  - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
  - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
  - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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# Split of Brooklyn Demos Can Bare Real Issues

By MICHAEL SINGER

**THE INTERNECINE FEUD** between Frank J. Sinnott, Brooklyn Democratic boss, and Kenneth Sutherland, Coney Island aspirant for the post, is no more than a power-lust struggle between two piratical factions. But the result of the fratricidal party strife has

greater implications for the people. The political throat-cutting which is figuratively bloodying clubhouses from the Gowanus to the bridges involves no basic issues; not a single fundamental demand has been raised to change the party's course of vacillation, retreat and surrender to the bipartisan war drive and public plunder; not even a temporary legislative program is at stake.

**WHAT IS IMPORTANT**, however, in the outcome is the choice of the next minority leader in the Assembly. So far as Sinnott and Sutherland are concerned the only difference between them is that Sinnott is taller and rounder. Both machine bosses have a social vision as long as a cigar ash.

It is the behind-the-scenes maneuvering for the Assembly spot that requires independents, coalition-minded and non-partisan voters, particularly labor and left-progressives, to view the Sutherland-Sinnott conflict from deeper perspectives.

For instance: If Sinnott maintains his fingernail clutch on the job the next Assembly minority leader will probably be Max Turshen. If Sutherland wins Eugene F. Bannigan is the most likely successor to the late Irwin Steingut.

**WITH THE REPUBLICAN** 19-man Assembly majority and 52-man Senate superiority ready to run rampant next month the people must depend on their own strength and unity to block the avalanche and turn the expected orgy of reaction into a public

forum for peace, pro-labor legislation, social welfare and increased state aid to the cities.

Turshen has in the past accepted American Labor Party endorsement. He has been a consistent exponent of progressive legislation, a critic of the do-nothing submissive minority leadership under Steingut, and generally a more responsive legislator to community and coalition forces than other Democrats. On the basis of his record he may be judged a more reliable opponent to the inevitable GOP steamroller. And even though it would be naive to assume that he could press social issues in conflict with his party's collusive deals with Gov. Dewey, there is at least a measure of hope that he might heed mass demands on one or another struggle.

Another Sinnott-allied legislator and aspirant is Barnard Austin, Brooklyn's senior Assemblyman. But though Austin has the best record of the three there is virtually no chance of his getting the post even should Sinnott win out.

**BANNIGAN**, a district leader, is a growing power within the Democratic Party. His voting record has to its credit opposition to the Feinberg Law and several measures on behalf of teachers. An astute and genial politician with a host of friends in the top echelons of both parties, Bannigan is generally considered the most influential whip-snapper in the legislative minority.

His name has been mentioned as a future Mayoralty candidate, for a top state nomination in 1954, and for several judgments.

Behind Bannigan is a crew of leaders with cross-current perspectives and conflicting interests who have united temporarily to seize county control, oust the DeSapio Tammany leadership, and play the dominant role in the state party apparatus. They are Don Connell, tough Albany County boss; Robert Blaikie, West Side foe of DeSapio, who submitted to non-partisan pressure for Negro representation and nominated Julius Archibald, the first Negro ever to dent the lily-white State Senate; Sutherland, James A. Farley, Franco supporter and Coca Cola magnate; and a host of bankers, industrialists and coupon-clippers.

A Sinnott victory, however temporary, might enable coalition groups to pressure Turshen as minority leader to hammer away for vigorous and militant advocacy of vital legislation.

There are several flaws in the political ointments of both Sinnott and Sutherland—namely, Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx. The Bronx leader is anxious to secure the post for Assemblyman Julius Gans and he is working closely with DeSapio, whose disciple, Francis Mahoney, has thus far succeeded the late Elmer Quinn as Senate minority leader.



**BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR** are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.

## Typos Turn Thumbs Down on Thought Control by Bosses

**MEMBERS** of the oldest and biggest mechanical craft union in New York's newspaper industry last week voted down a new contract, with their principal fire directed against a clause under which employers could victimize printers for their political or other private beliefs or off-duty activities. The action took place at a packed membership meeting of AFL International Typographical Union Local 6—"Big Six."

Up for membership approval was a recommendation of local officers that the meeting submit to referendum a recently negotiated contract with the New York City Newspaper Publishers Association. Charles M. Lyon, international vice president of the ITU, had taken part in the negotiations but had refused, in a letter to the membership prior to the meeting, to join the local officers in recommending the contract. Lyon had singled out the strongly opposed "neglect of duty" clause of the agreement.

**WHEN THE MEMBERS** gathered at New York's Manhattan Center, they had also read another letter from local officers. The circular plugged for the deal, and charged that opposition was "prompted by adherence of some of our members to the Communist Party line."

The members, however, most of them veteran, conservative craft unionists, applauded printers who took the floor to denounce the pact. Under the "neglect of duty" clause, arbitration decisions had upheld the firing of two men because of disagreement with their activities outside of working hours. **WORKERS** took the floor to point out that a printer on any

paper, under this clause, could be fired if he expressed disagreement with the editorial policy of his publisher. Providing the backdrop for the overwhelming opposition were the recent two arbitration decisions which had been opposed by the entire union, members and officials.

One printer, Albert Ross, had been fired because of his left-wing beliefs. The employer used a minor incident in the composing room (a typographical error appearing in a newspaper that had not been proofread as required by union contract) to oust him under the "neglect of duty" provision, and placed the main argument in arbitration on Ross' reputed beliefs. In another case, a veteran printer, Arthur Deutsch, was ousted after he had made a trip to the Soviet Union on his own time.

Overwhelming sentiment was registered for Lyon's position that the neglect of duty clause should not be supported unless to it were added the words: "in the performance of work in the composing room." In other words, whatever a worker did outside working hours was none of the employer's business.

**THE TWO-TO-ONE VOTE** which rejected the deal was also against the raises in the contract which provided for a \$6 weekly "package" increase—\$3.50 in wages and \$2.50 in welfare contributions. It was pointed out that the total package did not even come up to the maximum allowed Under Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Contracts with similar economic terms had already been accepted by the six other mechanical craft unions in the industry.

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Sponsored by United Nations Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance



# Scratch a Redbaiter....

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

IT WAS about 4:30 on a hot Washington afternoon—July 2, 1946, to be exact—and I was waiting for a taxicab to take me from the Capitol to The Worker office. As a cab moved over to the curb in response to my signal, a fat, red-faced little man with a brief case, rushed along the sidewalk and interposed himself between me and the open cabdoor.

"Take me to the Union Station," he shouted and scrambled into the cab.

This business had taken all of 40 seconds but that was long enough for me to recognize the flustered little man. He was Congressman Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky, chairman of the House committee on the army.

Andy May was not one of my favorite congressmen. His voting record coincided with that of John Rankin and the worst Dixie demagogues. Moreover he was a loud-mouthed red-baiter. He had made a big noise about the commissioning of Communists by the army. He had, like his successor Senator McCarthy, charged that the State Department was honeycombed with "subversives." He advocated repressive legislation against labor because, to him, trade unions were nothing more less than a criminal conspiracy.

I wondered why the little congressman was so agitated. When the final editions of the afternoon papers appeared on the streets, the mystery was solved. A witness had testified before a Congressional committee that Andy May had demanded that the Army give more war contracts to a profiteering firm headed by the Carson brothers. There was the hint, later confirmed, that May had been systematically rewarded for his solicitude for the Carson's welfare. A year later Andy May was convicted and sentenced to from eight months to two years in prison.

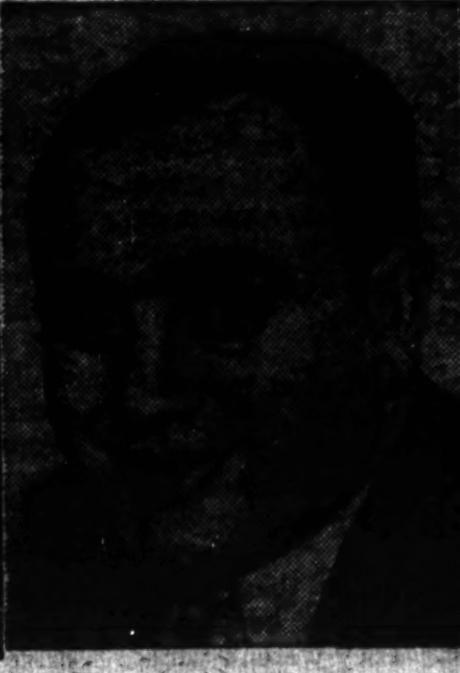
Where Andy May went on that July afternoon, I never learned. Probably to New York to confer with his co-conspirators. But that doesn't matter, now. The case of the United States vs. Andrew Jackson May had to me then, as it has now, a greater significance as a practical lesson in modern capitalist



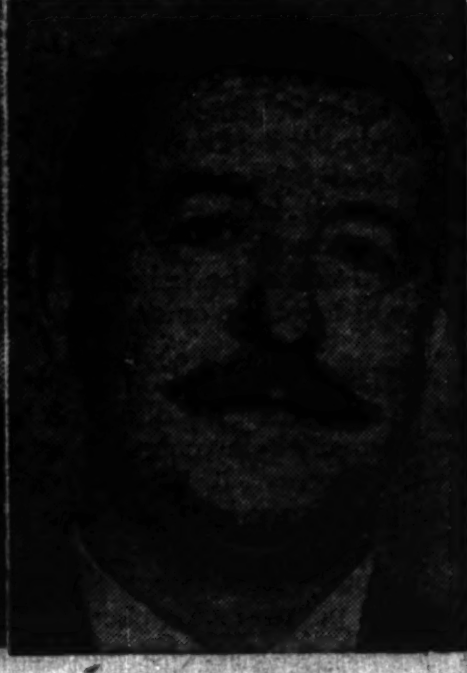
LANE



LUCHESE



CAPONE



MURPHY

government. It suggested a principle, an axiom of political science, which ought to be taught our children in high school civics, but isn't. That principle is that when you scratch a red-baiter, you almost invariably find a crook. The bigger the red-baiter the bigger the crook.

This principle was demonstrated over and over again during years in Washington. There was, of course, the classic case of Congressman J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey who built his political career on "Communist-hunting." He drove ten of the most gifted and progressive screen writers and directors out of Hollywood, out of their profession, and into jail. He harassed Harry Dexter White to an early grave and he had a hand in the untimely suicide of Lawrence Duggan. The number of lives he blighted will never be known.

But neither Andy May nor Parnell Thomas invented the magic formula for looting under the banner of "anti-Communism."

As Adam Lapin reminds us in his recent and memorable pamphlet (The Nation's Biggest Racket), it was Al Capone, the Chicago mobster who was one of the first to exploit the idea. "Bolshevism is knocking at our gates," Capone said a generation ago, "We have to organize ourselves against it, and put our shoulders together and hold

fast."

The motive of the criminal who exploits anti-Communism is not merely the old device of a thief crying "Stop, Thief!" although that is part of it. Until the American people learn to beware of red-baiters, public figures with sinister ambitions can always distract attention from their wrongdoing by noisy and feverish attacks on what they label "Communism."

The profounder purpose behind the red-baiter, however, is to serve big business interests who want all progressive movements, including those aiming at socialism, weakened and destroyed. The red-baiting office holders hope that by this service they can purchase not only the gratitude of the wealthy corporations but also immunity from prosecution.

No doubt they often do.

There are plenty of rascals shouting "down with Communism" and running around loose whose records warrant a close scrutiny by the authorities. The mysterious source of Sen. Joe McCarthy's finances has been mentioned by the columnist Drew Pearson. This same columnist also called attention once to a highly dubious financial deal engaged in by the law partners of Congressman John S. Wood of Georgia, former chairman of the House Un-American committee. Both McCarthy and Wood are fanatical "anti-Communists."

When Lamar Caudle, former assistant attorney general, barged into the limelight as a result of his helpfulness to friends guilty of tax frauds, he was defended by Rep. Frank Boykin of Alabama who insisted that Caudle could not be guilty because he was such a staunch foe of Communism.

Commenting, The Madison (Wis.) Capital Times observed:

"If this trend continues, it is not inconceivable that some day a new plea will be added to those made by defendants in court proceedings. They will be able to plea guilty, 'not guilty,' 'nolo contendere' or 'anti-Communist'."

No doubt this will be the plea of Judge Thomas Murphy, Judge Irving Saypol, and U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane whose links with Thomas Luchese, reputed New York underworld boss, were revealed recently by the state crime commission.

Murphy, it will be recalled, took up the persecution of Alger Hiss where J. Parnell Thomas left off. Instead of prosecuting Whittaker Chambers, accuser of Hiss, Murphy set out to send the young diplomat Hiss to prison. He succeeded by appeals to "anti-Communism" and with the use of what the defense contends was a "forged typewriter."

Saypol prosecuted the Rosenbergs and secured a death sentence for them, by interpreting their progressive activities in defense of Spanish democracy and similar causes as some form of treason. Saypol also convicted William Remington during the big "Red Hunt" and engaged in such shady devices to reach his objective that he was censured by the circuit court of appeals.

Lane hopes, like these models of his, to achieve a career on the bench by frenzied and impassioned prosecution of thirteen Communist leaders now on trial at Foley Square.

Questioned about Murphy, Luchese, alias Three Finger Brown, replied, "I knew him well." He also had connections with Saypol and as for Lane, the prosecutor made up a football party with him.

There may be no violation of the law involved when judges and prosecutors hobnob with characters alleged to be the kingpin of the organized vice rackets. But such associations are bound to kindle suspicion in the minds of average citizens. It can be stated without argument that such connections make a public figure unfit to hold office in which honesty and integrity must be unquestioned.

Obviously, Murphy, Saypol and Lane have had something to hide. Their raucous red-baiting may have served that purpose for a while. But their story only confirms the truth of the principle, scratch a red-baiter and you'll find, at worst, a crook, at best, a shady character.





## World of Labor

### Anti-Labor Pattern Gets Clearer as Crisis Nears

By GEORGE MORRIS

SPOKESMEN of employers are frankly telling the world that the end of the boom is close. Some are predicting a "mild" recession. Others show greater alarm. Some expect it to come in the middle of 1953 or by the end of that year. But they seem to be sure a decline is at hand. An example of such opinion was that of Elliot V. Bell, editor and publisher of Business Week, in a speech before the Economic Club of New York. He is among those who don't think it will be "deep and disastrous." The signs he sees are, of course, those most evident to a capitalist. He says it is getting harder to obtain loans, which means business prospects are more risky; there is an "oversupply" of newly built homes; the "peak" of arms production is near, which means that it will take a still higher arms budget to just stay at the level reached; there is some fall in prices on a world-wide scale and international trade is falling, which means that U. S. bolstering of world capitalist economies hasn't produced the miracles we were told would come. Mr. Bell added he believes the Eisenhower administration will meet the emergency "successfully."

THE KEY QUESTION, of course, is what is meant by "successful" handling of the situation. From a businessman's viewpoint it would undoubtedly be a great "success" if the new administration would be able to shift the burden of the crisis on to the shoulders of the workers.

Actually, the boom is lasting longer than many business people had expected. They, in fact, have been preparing to meet it for some time. They weren't wait-

ing for the candidate most of them favored to enter the White House. From a businessman's viewpoint the best fortification against a slump is to prepare the ground for a cut in labor costs; in short, to disarm the workers.

The enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law in 1947 was really the first such major fortification in anticipation of the economic fall that followed and became quite deep in 1949. The artificial stimulation of the economy by the Korea hysteria and the rise in arms production to wartime levels, has also served to delay application of the full force of the Taft-Hartley Law.

THE T-H LAW, as has been stressed often, has built into it several delayed action anti-labor A-bombs. The fuses to trigger them have been only smoldering. They blow off when unemployment and other factors of a falling economy become most manifest.

The feeling among the most influential employers—the big monopolists in industry and finance—that a new economic dip may be at hand, has also caused them to step up preparation of the rest of the pattern for "successfully" meeting the crisis. The most important step in that direction, unquestionably, was the campaign launched by the steel interests a year ago to stop the steel workers and at the same time stimulate a drive for a ban on industry-wide bargaining or industry-wide strikes.

The readers of this column are familiar with that plan: exploitation of the great steel stockpiles (and the knowledge that a decline in steel demand was in the offing) to let the stoppage take the form of a provoked strike and a holdout against the demands of the workers; forcing the government to grant a steel price hike while whittling down the demands of the workers; meanwhile using the situation created for anti-union propaganda purposes and advancement of a plan for a super Taft-Hartley Law.

WHILE THE STEEL WORKERS, after a 55-day strike, made some gains, and the strong union in coal was able to score even greater gains, the anti-labor drive has already scored some notable success in the

fields where the links of labor organization are weakest—especially where they are split.

It is not an accident that in textile, where a CIO and AFL union are at each other's throats, the employers succeeded to the point of forcing an outright wage cut. In the electrical industry, where division is just as sharp, the bosses named their terms and held the unions to practically no gain.

But the trend the employers seek to develop has reached its most alarming point in recent weeks with the revival of old-fashioned strikebreaking, scabherding, and anti-union terror. Most workers of this generation have not experienced such open strikebreaking as we have seen organized by International Harvester Co. against first the AFL and UAW-CIO locals in its plants, then against the major union in its plants, the unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The tactic was no different against the International Association of Machinists by the Lockheed Aircraft Co., on the West Coast.

AT SOME LATER DATE we will go into a deeper analysis of this new, but really old, strikebreaking pattern that is being revived. But it is already evident that the pattern will become more pronounced as the conditions of an economic decline approach.

It becomes clearer just as the lines of a blueprint show up when it is dipped into water with developing chemicals. It is quite a complicated blueprint. The numerous provisions of the T-H law (like the right of scabs to vote) will come into play.

Already convictions have been obtained on the basis of T-H anti-Communist affidavits, and grand jury action has begun against many other officials.

Management-prerogative clauses giving employers the right to fire and hire and discipline at their discretion, retime piece rates, ignore seniority, etc., are being dusted off or pressure is put for their inclusion in contracts; strikes are getting longer and strikebreaking techniques are being revived.

Such is the perspective our divided labor movement faces, unless, of course, there is a serious effort made to unite labor's forces to meet the decline along different lines.

# King's Ransom Means...No Bail

*Bail set so high as to keep them in jail—they have already been imprisoned for three months—is asked of the Missouri Smith Act defendants. How the \$10,000 figure demanded compares with other cases in the same court's jurisdiction.*

By CARL HIRSCH

ST. LOUIS, Missouri  
A FEDERAL courtroom is supposed to be an awesome place where the draped goddess of Justice weighs cold evidence in her scales. But that lady, whose ears are not covered, must have been startled, and perhaps moved, to hear a little voice cry out, "Daddy!"

The voice was that of two-year-old Alan Manewitz. He has been separated from his daddy for months now by a violation of justice known as "excessive bail."

Robert Manewitz, along with Marcus "Al" Murphy and James Forest, are three St. Louis Communist leaders who have been indicted under the Smith Act and held imprisoned by the deliberate setting of bail which they could not possibly afford to present.

So when little Alan saw his daddy at

a hearing, he suspended the court's ceremonial rules. He ran to Bob, threw himself into his arms and planted a fat kiss on his cheek. The bailiffs were aghast. And the entire courtroom watched this tender scene in heart-twisting silence.

The story of these imprisoned men and of their families is a challenge to the decent instincts of all of America. And more than that, it is a revealing commentary on how America's ruling circles hate and fear those who fight for peace.

The indictment of five well-known Missouri leaders of numerous people's struggles raised the question in many people's minds of how their bail should be set.

Should it be set as high as that of a swindler—when these people swindled no one?

Should the yardstick be the bail set for a narcotics dealer or a tax dodger or



Exorbitant bail is asked for these three Missouri Smith Act defendants (left to right): Robert Manewitz, Marcus "Al" Murphy, and James Forest.

a panderer? Remember that these five Communists have not even been accused of one illicit or overt criminal act!

The federal court's answer to the bail question was a shocking and outrageous one. The bail was set higher than in any comparable case which has come into this court in recent years.

The wives of the imprisoned men dug into the musty records of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

They found that a violator of the Food and Drug Act, facing a six-year sentence, was bailed out for \$500; that the head of a furniture firm, facing 30 years in jail for 61 violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, was let out on \$500 bail; that the worst income tax dodger in the state released for \$2,500.

They found, in fact, that \$2,500 was the highest bail set in all the comparable cases that they surveyed over the years.

And yet, the bail originally set in the case of Communist leader James Forest was \$40,000—and later reduced to \$10,000. And the others were equally fantastic.

The only conclusion to be drawn here was that the court was saying "No bail," and saying it in sly and cynical fashion. Just the same way that the National Association of Manufacturers say that anybody in America has the right to become a banker; the way the Chamber of Commerce says anyone can be President; the way the Klan says any Negro can

vote, as he fingers his rope.

Who are these fighters for peace whom the government is so afraid to release? One is Al Murphy, who began life on a Georgia farm and grew up to be an organizer of sharecroppers.

Another is Jim Forest, a tree surgeon by trade and a battler for human rights, for lower fares and more housing, for an end to Jim Crow and thought control.

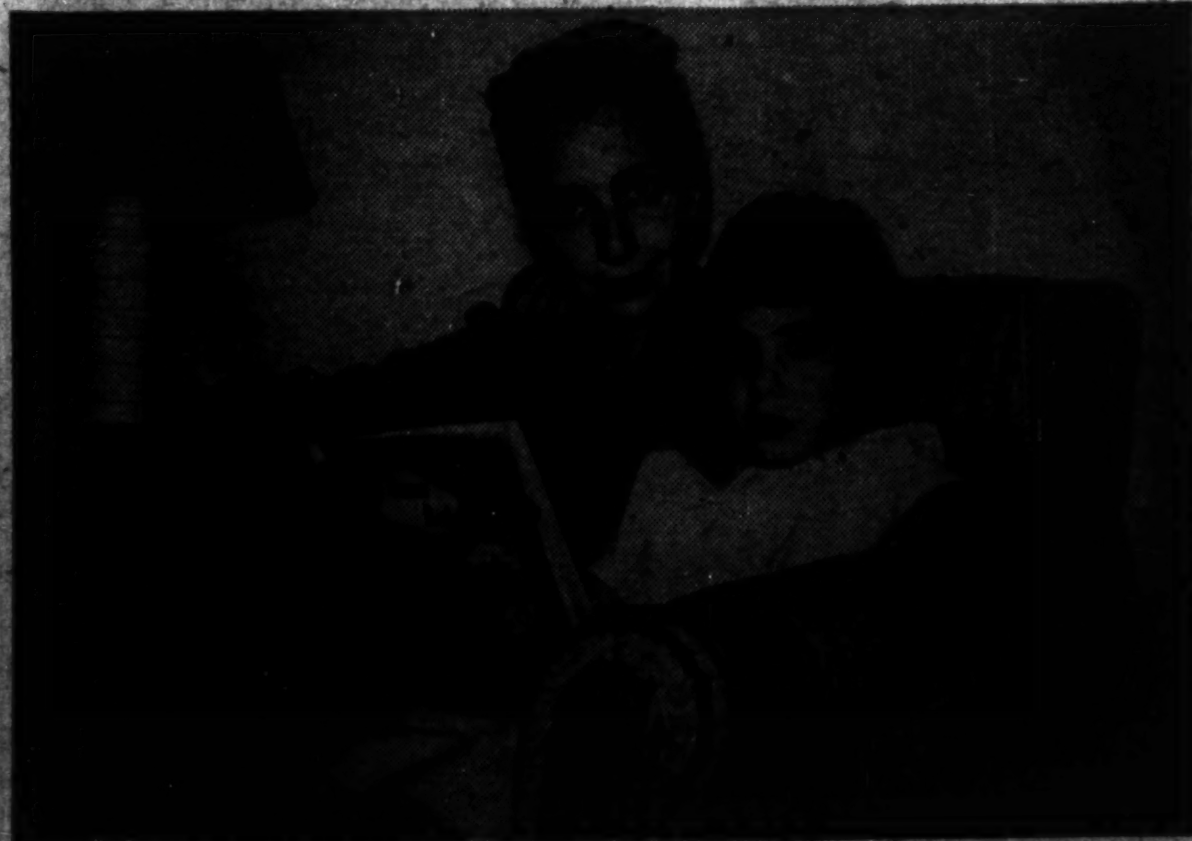
And the third is Bob Manewitz, an electrical worker with a proud record for heroism in World War II and an equally proud record as an organizer and leader of electrical workers in this region.

Along with Mrs. Dorothy Forest, Jim's wife and an outstanding leader in her own right, and William Sentner, pioneer organizer of the UE in the St. Louis area, these are the "Missouri Five."

Two are out on bail. But the other three face long months of imprisonment without trial, the bail set far beyond their reach.

Federal Judge Roy W. Harper is a hardened politician who has long since become oblivious to the blindfolded goddess of justice who stands behind his bench.

But he can be made to hear some things that may trouble his sleep—the protests of outraged Americans repeating what the U. S. Constitution says so clearly, "Excessive bail shall not be required..." Or the cry of small child for his "Daddy."



The family of James Forest, imprisoned Smith Act defendant. Mrs. Dorothy Forest, herself a defendant out on bail, and the Forests' daughter, Roseanna.



# Some Lessons of the New York Elections

*THE WORKER publishes this analysis by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party of the recent elections. We believe it will be greeted with great interest.*

*The State Committee, in releasing this statement which had been sent to its local organizations, urged members of its organization to read it with great care and to use it as a basis for discussion in their organiza-*

*tions and committees. It invited these organizations and committees to send in written comments on the statement and announced that it would also welcome comments from individuals. It asked that these comments be sent to the office of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, 268 Seventh Ave., New York City.*

**AS THE** working class, the Negro people and the nation as a whole move forward to heightened struggles, one fact stands forth as a challenge to every Communist and Progressive: **THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE NATION WANTS PEACE!**

## Why did Eisenhower win?

Millions of Americans are more deeply disturbed over what the future holds for them than at any time in the past 20 years. This fear is justified. For the election of Eisenhower has increased the threat to peace, security and democratic rights.

Only through a cruel hoax and by exploiting the sacred hopes and aspirations of the people was Eisenhower able to win.

Eisenhower told the people that Truman had bungled us into war. He said: I will go to Korea. The Republicans added: Vote for Eisenhower and he'll bring your boy home.

The people, worried by bigger and bigger casualty lists, in a war they don't want and can't understand, voted for Eisenhower because they hoped he meant what he said.

Eisenhower told the people they were being robbed.

The people, sick and tired of a shrinking dollar, of rising prices, wage freeze and record taxes, agreed with him. They voted for him hoping he would do something about it.

Promising all things to all men, Eisenhower took advantage of the growing conviction of many Americans that the Truman administration was responsible for the war and its consequences.

This, and not any faith or confidence in the Republican Party was why he was elected.

## Who was responsible?

The Truman administration, the labor reformists and Social Democratic leaders bear the major responsibility for the Eisenhower victory and for their own defeat.

For six long years the Truman administration manufactured crisis after crisis so as to sell the people the idea that war is inevitable. It repudiated the FDR policy of agreement by negotiation and unleashed a war program.

To prevent the rise of mass resistance, it spread the Big Lie of the "external" and the "internal" menace. It made our times a field day for generals and witch-hunters.

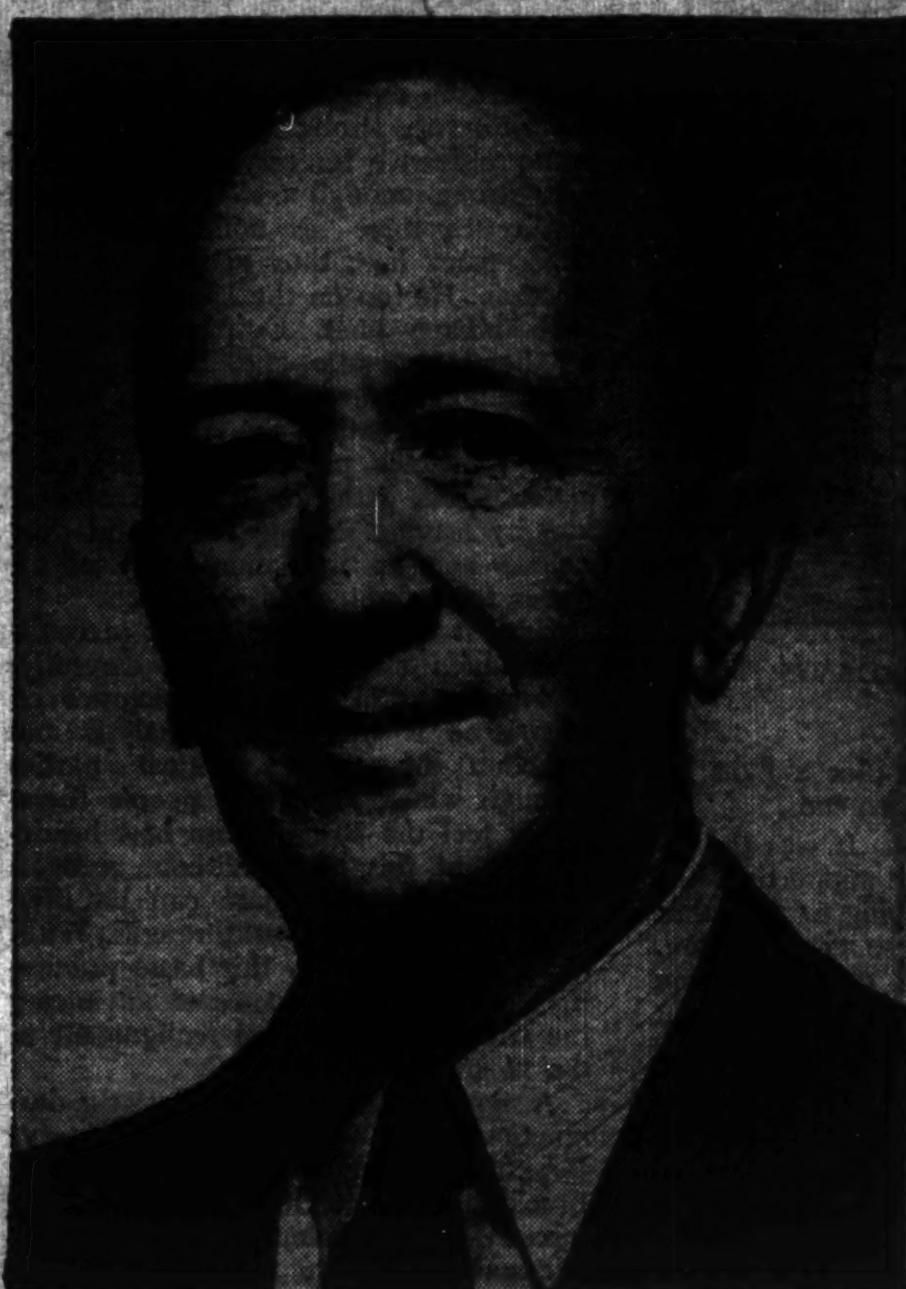
By unleashing "loyalty" oaths, Smith and McCarran Act prosecutions and arrests, attacks upon the Negro people and hounding of the foreign born, it sought to create a climate within which all opposition would be silenced. But by these very acts it gave the green light to the McCarthy's and McCarrans to attack the Roosevelt tradition and even the Truman administration itself.

By destroying the FDR policy of co-existence in foreign affairs and the New Deal in domestic affairs, by developing witch-hunting, red-baiting and guilt by association it sealed its own doom.

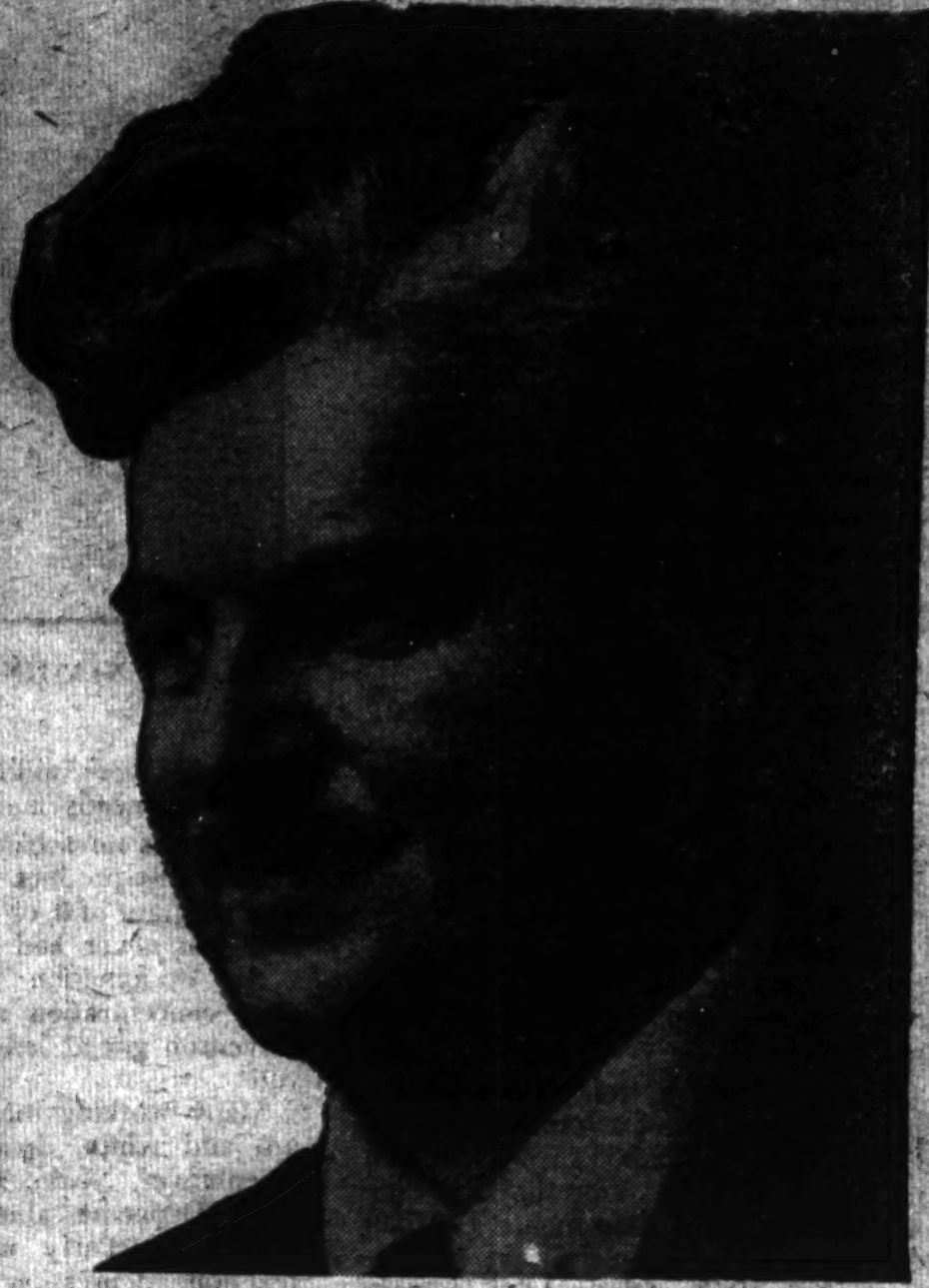
Wall Street did not achieve the mass anti-Communist hysteria it was striving for. But it did succeed in confusing millions, in putting across many aspects of the Big Lie.

Thus, while opposed to the Korean war and to the consequences of the war drive, the people were deluded into believing that the war program was a "defensive" measure. The people were caught in the grip of Wall Street's "heads I win, tails you lose" two party game. These circumstances plus an unparalleled wave of red-baiting made them fall prey to the peace demagoguery of Eisenhower.

Reaction won, not because it was Eisenhower rather than Stevenson but because the working class and its allies have as yet been unable to break out of the web of lies, out of the two party system that so brutally and cynically ex-



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



EUGENE DENNIS

## EUGENE DENNIS

In a report to the Fourteenth National Convention of the Communist Party, August, 1948—

**"Is it possible to beat back the offensive of Big Business, to check and defeat Wall Street's drive toward war and fascism? Yes, this is possible—if labor adopts an independent class position and comes forward as the staunchest defender of the nation, as the most stalwart champion of peace, democracy, and social progress."**

plots the noblest sentiments and aspiration of the nation.

## Why haven't the people broken out of the two-party system?

William Z. Foster in his monumental book, "History of the Communist Party of the U.S.A." says:

"The people have not yet broken out of the two-party system because of the political immaturity, ideologically and organizationally, of the working class, its lack of homogeneity, the persistence of petty-bourgeois illusions among the workers, the stubborn opposition of the trade union bureaucracy, and the lack of a clear lead from the Marxists."

At this time the reformists and Social Democratic labor leaders played an important role in preventing a mass break-away by subordinating the interests of the working class and its allies to the imperialist program of Wall Street and to its economic, social, political and military aims.

They continuously spread the illusion that it was Truman administration "friendship" that put off the all-out attack on labor.

In order to maintain its pose of "friend of labor" the Democratic administration did engage in some demagogic maneuvers and some slight concessions. The fact remains, however, that it was the Democratic administration that faithfully initiated Wall Street's "cold" and then "hot" war policy with its inevitable consequences for labor and its allies.

The ever growing greed of the money kings, their craze for billions of dollars of profits rather than mere trifling millions, and their haunting fear of the

spectre of economic crisis precipitated the nation into a vast armament drive, into a one-sided war economy and to the turning of American youth into cannon fodder.

The armament program helped temporarily stave off an economic crisis. The crisis in foreign policy had begun to mature but had not yet become acute. Wall Street and its governmental apparatus still had some room to maneuver. The subservience of many labor leaders gave it a little more leeway.

Workingmen and women were, however, not taking things lying down. They rebelled against many of the economic consequences of the war policy. They fought back against the wage freeze, high prices and speedup. They refused to fall for the "national emergency" argument and engaged in the biggest strike wave the nation has seen since the late '30s.

This combination of reasons—not Truman "friendship"—account for the slowing down of the all-out attack against labor.

But what happens when war production levels off? And when it declines? A recent CIO economic study "DANGER AHEAD IN '53 AND '54" shows that we are heading for a real economic letdown.

What happens as the crisis of American policy is intensified and rushes headlong to disaster? Will labor be prepared to give the leadership, which it alone is capable of, to insure that the debacle of foreign policy and the impending economic crisis does not bring with it disaster and suicide for the nation?

The policies of the reformist and Social Democratic leaders have disoriented and left the labor movement politically

unprepared for the great struggles ahead.

The policies of these leaders have created the tragic dilemma, where every four years the labor movement and its allies are haunted by the "lesser evil" myth. Honest and militant working people, eager to defeat reaction, are given no choice by these leaders but to shuttle back and forth between open and camouflaged enemies. The class consciousness, militancy and dignity of labor are weakened by this policy of looking for crumbs from "friendly" and "lesser evil" capitalists and politicians.

Such politics is ruinous for the working class. They will save neither the working class nor even its reformist leaders. All the anti-Communist crusades and all the "house cleanings" in the world, even though intensified a thousandfold, will not change this fact. And one need not be a Communist or agree with even a single Communist principle to see this.

The threat to the very life of labor emanating from the unholy Eisenhower-Nixon-Taft-McCarthy alliance, demands that every honest trade unionist face up squarely to the need for a new policy and a new road.

1. The illusions of a "friendly" administration in Washington are gone. Labor must develop a greater unity and a new militancy in organizing the unorganized, in fighting for its economic demands. It must recognize that an injury to one, left, right or center—is an injury to all.

2. Labor must merge its broad and better needs with the demand for peace.

3. Labor must build and strengthen its ties with the Negro people's movement.

4. Labor must develop its political in-

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# Some Lessons of the New York Elections

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

dependence to guarantee heightened struggle within the old parties and the fight for a political party of its own.

## What was the scope of the election campaign in New York?

New York was the arena of one of the hardest fought battles of the election. Both major candidates stumped the state with an intensity never before seen in a presidential election. Millions of dollars were spent for a radio, TV, billboard and leaflet barrage.

Some of the major policy speeches of both candidates were made in New York. Here, Eisenhower unleashed his "liberation" policy before the American Legion convention. Before the same convention Stevenson attacked McCarthyism. And it was in Harlem that Truman and both candidates intensified their civil rights demagoguery.

## How did the people vote?

Here are some important facts on registration and voting.

In the state, registration reached a new high of 7,821,978—an increase of 778,000 over 1948.

In New York City, registration increased (200,168) by 6 percent since 1948. Upstate it increased (577,135) by 15 percent.

Women played a tremendous role in the elections. Out of a total registration of 7,821,978—3,922,853 were women and 3,899,126 men. For the first time more women voted than men. This can be seen even more clearly in the increase since 1948. Of the total increase in registration since 1948 of 778,903—514,991 were women, only 261,312 men.

Statewide, the biggest gains in registration and voting were made in the white collar, middle class and rural areas. Generally speaking there was a proportionate drop in the registration and voting in working class and Negro communities.

Where the hierarchy, rather than Social Democracy, exerted the major influence, and where there was a sharp increase in red-baiting, Eisenhower was able to sell a package in which anti-Communism and peace were all wrapped up in one. This was true in large measure in Polish, Irish and Italian communities.

Eisenhower ran ahead of the ticket. Elsewhere McCarthy, Jenner and others trailed behind the Republican ticket, thus proving that the general vote was not an endorsement of the Republican Party and not a turn to the right.

## What happened to the Youth vote?

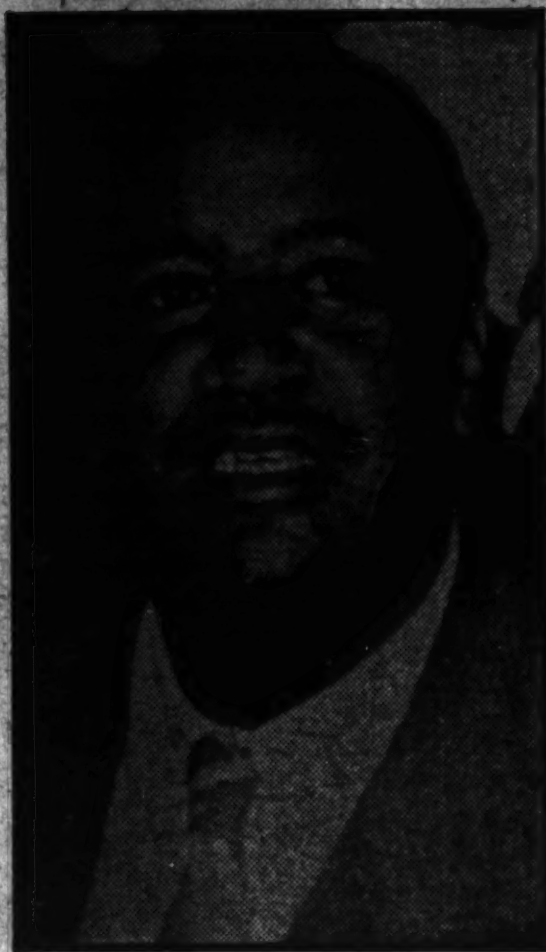
A large number of youth and first voters followed the national trend and voted for Eisenhower. On the campus strong "lesser evil" illusions existed. The threat of McCarthyism led to a ground swell for Stevenson. The Labor Youth League lent substantial support to the P. P. ticket.

## What was the role of Labor?

With the exception of a number of left trade union leaders who backed the Progressive Party, the overwhelming majority of labor leaders supported Stevenson. Some trade unionists used the Liberal Party as their vehicle while others supported him on the Democratic line.

Yet despite this unprecedented display of labor "unity," labor played a far smaller role in developing its "independent" activity and electoral apparatus than in many years. Capitulating to the reactionary offensive against labor's political and independent role, labor reformists did little to activate PAC, LEPE and other instruments for political action. Labor's manpower and financial resources were in the main channelled into TV broadcasts and the Volunteers for Stevenson.

Nor was any effort made to alert and



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

mobilize labor's millions for a fight for their vital needs and demands.

This was no accident. It was the inevitable by-product of supporting the war program and of trying to sell labor the "you never had it so good" slogan.

An examination of major working class concentration areas indicates that Stevenson got at least two-thirds of the vote.

Many working men and women, Negro and white, dreaded a victory for Eisenhower, Nixon, Taft, McCarthy and their Dixiecrat allies. To them, the Republican Party was the symbol of reaction, depression and Hoovervilles. In these communities, Stevenson's major capital was fear of the Republicans rather than the whole hearted endorsement of the Democrats.

Reformist and Social Democratic labor leaders by playing on these fears and by failing to even develop a struggle on issues gave Stevenson a blank check and permitted him to act on the assumption that labor had no place to go.

These millions, who mistakenly looked to Stevenson, are nevertheless the ones "who already view the GOP standard bearers as sworn enemies of labor" and are a "giant potential nucleus of mass militant resistance to the program of war and reaction."

Together with the many millions who voted for Eisenhower in the belief that he stood for peace, the potential for a broad peace movement has increased tremendously.

## What happened in the Negro community?

The Negro people in the 1952 elections were concerned with how they could best advance the struggle for peace and for social, economic and political equality. Due to the role of labor and Negro reformists they sought to resolve this question within the framework of the two party system.

They emphatically repudiated the Eisenhower-Dixiecrat alliance. They saw neither a peace policy nor a framework for the advancement of their struggles for full and equal rights in this alliance, in its repudiation of FEPC and in the Eisenhower racist call for Asians to fight Asians.

The advances made in the Roosevelt-New Deal era, the demagoguery and the slight concessions of the Truman period, led many Negro people to believe that the Democratic Party, despite major weaknesses, still offered a framework for struggles and advances.

Though the vote in the Negro community was 7-1, it was not delivered as a blank check. During the campaign, the right-to-vote struggle in the South and the fight for Negro representation in the North went on continuously. The unprecedented demagoguery of both parties on the civil rights issue testifies to the growing militancy, cohesion and consciousness of the Negro people, to growing Negro-white unity.

The demand of the Negro people for representation, supported by the left and progressive forces, resulted in new

advances. Thirty-five Negro candidates ran for office in our state; six on the Democratic line, six on the republican line, six on the Liberal line, 17 on the ALP line, and three on independent tickets.

The most significant breakthrough was achieved in the election of Julius A. Archibald, the first Negro to be elected to the New York State Senate in a 100 year lily-white history. This victory was achieved as a result of a broad non-partisan movement brought into being with very strong support of the left and progressive forces. This movement was strong enough and had sufficient vitality to force his nomination on a major party line, thus guaranteeing his election. He ran on the Democratic and Liberal Party lines. Despite the refusal of the Democratic and Liberal Party leadership to allow Archibald to accept the ALP nomination, the ALP maintained a principled position and fully associated itself with the coalition around him by leaving its line blank and thus helped achieve maximum unity of all forces to guarantee his election.

Here is an important lesson in coalition which all should study carefully. A key factor in achieving victories on this issue is the careful analysis and selection of those political parties through which the Negro people themselves feel the struggle can best be developed at this time. Without recognition of this factor there can be little chance of any real breakthroughs. Without starting off from this basic premise there can be little chance of advancing the struggle for political realignment in the Negro community.

A significant development was the designation of Rev. George W. Thomas as Republican candidate for Congress in Brooklyn. The coalition movement that forced his nomination, sparkplugged by left and progressive forces, had exceptional breadth. His vote of 42,173 is a powerfully stimulating factor for putting the election of a Negro congressman from Brooklyn on the order of the day from now on in Brooklyn.

The re-election of Congressman Powell by an unprecedented majority is deserving of attention. Congressman Powell was the one who unleashed a powerful attack on the Democratic Party during and after the Convention. The Negro people recognized it as a distinct service to their fight for equality. It undoubtedly affected those who had been inclined to sit this election out.

His retreat from his militant stand must be attributed to his reformist position. But not to this alone. We must recognize that the left failed to organize enough support while the right unleashed a tremendous attack against him.

Many other significant campaigns for Negro representation and participation were waged throughout the city.

Proper work, based on correct coalition approaches, can force both Democrats and Republicans to surrender a number of lily-white positions in the 1953 city elections.

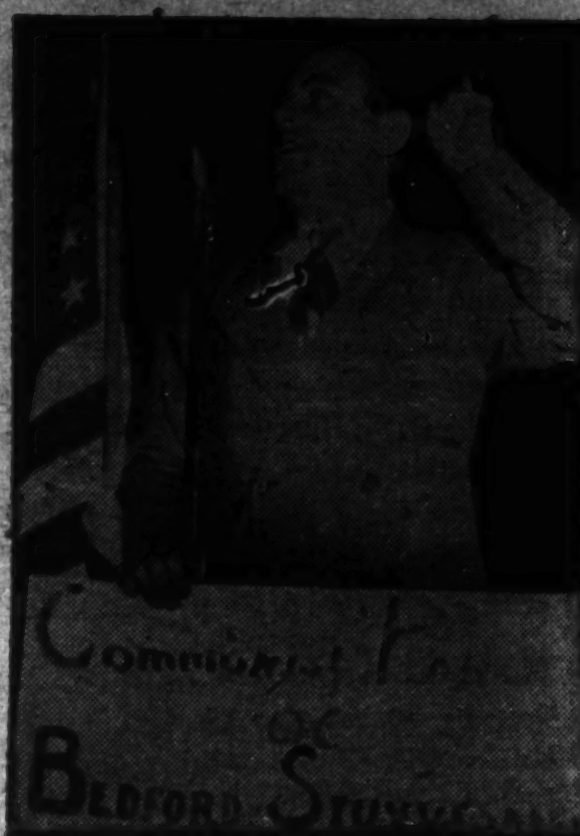
## What happened in the Jewish communities?

In Jewish communities, particularly those with large groups of workers, the vote was overwhelmingly for Stevenson. Here, strong anti-fascist tendencies, identification of the GOP with pro-fascism, resentment of Eisenhower's "let bygones be bygones" together with Social Democratic influenced "lesser evil" tendencies, accounted for the direction of the vote. In some middle class Jewish communities, however, there were some indications of a switch to Eisenhower. Both the ALP and the Liberal Party made their best showing in Jewish areas.

## What was the role of the Progressive Party?

Neither party of Wall Street gave the American people a choice between war and peace. Neither party offered the nation even the slightest hope for the removal of the threat to peace.

It was therefore imperative that a national peace ticket be presented to



SIMON W. GERSON

the American people. To do less would have left the peace forces empty-handed as they entered the National Election Arena.

By putting forth the ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the Progressive Party made an important contribution to the cause of peace and to the welfare of the nation. Its significance cannot be judged in terms of votes alone.

It vigorously presented and fought for the greatest patriotic issue of our times—the fight for peace. Through its cease-fire campaign, its peace ballots, through innumerable speeches and leaflets, the PP and the ALP infused militancy and gave direction to the growing peace sentiments of the nation.

From the national ticket itself to every Jimmy Higgins distributing leaflets and ringing doorbells, there was tireless and unflagging effort to bring the message of peace into millions of American homes.

In designating the distinguished woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, as its candidate for Vice-President, the PP made a unique contribution to the struggle for Negro rights and for the advancement of Negro-white unity. Her nomination represented the growing awareness of the indomitable fighting spirit of the Negro people in general and of Negro women in particular. Her very presence on the ticket, her presentation of issues on platforms, radio and before TV audiences has left its mark on the nation with a decisiveness which vote tallies by themselves cannot measure.

The ALP, by centering attention on the issue of Negro representation, helped force the issue on to the agenda of every political party.

Seldom if ever has a political party faced such an array of difficulties and obstacles nationally and in our state.

1. The PP faced a conspiracy of silence and an almost total blackout by the big money press.
2. It faced tremendous financial difficulties. Considering that the two major parties spent more than \$83 millions in their campaigns, one can visualize the tremendous handicaps the PP faced in reaching the nation.
3. It faced the concentrated red-baiting attack of Wall Street, the labor reformists, the ADA, the Liberal Party and the New York Post. It faced editorial opposition in the Compass.
4. For many months it was deprived of the militant voice of its Presidential candidate, Vincent Hallinan, who had been jailed for his defense of Harry Bridges.
5. It was swimming against the tide of "lesser evil" and "don't waste your vote" illusions.
6. Above all it lacked a mass base in the labor, Negro people and farm movements.

Despite this array of difficulties, the ALP not only made its contribution to the central issue of peace but maintained a vote of approximately 100,000.

The total vote on the Assembly line was 97,000. The total vote on the Congressional line was 92,000. The total vote on the Senatorial line was 98,409. The total vote for Hallinan and Mrs. (Continued on Magazine Page 5)



# Some Lessons of the New York Elections

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

Bass was 62,497.

Thus, it is clear that the special factors operating in this campaign led to a lower vote for the Presidential ticket of the PP. The vote for all other candidates ranged between 92,000 and 98,000.

This basic 100,000 vote is an important political factor in New York. Its significance, fighting quality and potential must not be underestimated.

The Corliss Lamont campaign was a splendid contribution to the ALP campaign. His statewide activity was an important and significant factor in the vote.

The three-party gangup in the 18th Congressional District against Vito Marcantonio, ALP State Chairman, led to his decision not to run for office. The tremendous campaign traditionally built around this outstanding progressive, anti-fascist leader was sorely missing. Its absence was deeply felt within his district and the entire state.

The failure to reelect Bianchi to the State Senate was a blow to the labor movement. His activity in Albany had been outstanding.

The Bianchi campaign was correctly conceived as having its base among three sectors of the voters. His main base was the ALP. He had established ties with many Republican voters. He had real appeal for many independent voters.

The fact that the Republican machine refused his nomination and then opposed him in the primaries contributed to his defeat.

Manuel Medina, outstanding Puerto Rican people's leader, developed a vigorous and energetic campaign. The major problem his candidacy encountered by attacks from the right and insufficient support from the left handicapped him from the start. The continued underestimation of the fight for Puerto Rican rights is a serious weakness. Heightened oppression, discrimination and chauvinism against the Puerto Rican community demands greater response from the labor and progressive movement both in its general struggles as well as on the issue of representation.

The campaign of Howard Fast, distinguished progressive American writer, was an important contribution to the Bronx and the city as a whole. It was well planned and well executed. It brought the ALP program to tens of thousands of voters in the district.

Without commenting on a host of other Assembly, Senate, Congressional and Judicial campaigns, one fact stands out. All candidates of the ALP exhibited exemplary devotion and tireless activity in the cause of peace and democratic rights.

The New York Labor Committee for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass was the main organizing center for the ALP campaign within the ranks of the organized labor movement. It displayed considerable initiative in stimulating the work of rank and file committees for the ticket.

Reflected in its work was certain modest advances against moods of passivity and absenteeism, so widely reflected in 1950-51. Its work was developed in the shops, departments, shop stewards' gatherings, local meetings, and executive board discussion.

There was some increase of activity in right-led unions. The Labor Committee developed an energetic radio and TV campaign—distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets and folders and held scores of open-air rallies at the docks, the shops and the market places. It made an important contribution to the campaign.

## What was the role of the Communist Party?

Our Party, under the leadership of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, acting in the interests of the nation and of world peace demanded an end to the Korean war on the very day it broke out.

At that time we stood almost alone,



ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN

Today millions of Americans are with us in this demand. Today, millions want an end to this most unpopular war in American history which is bringing death to the youth of our nation and the people of Korea.

Continuing and intensified efforts for a cease fire in Korea NOW was the major contribution of our Party in the election campaign. It fought against the social and economic consequences of the war.

Despite continuous persecution, our Party refused to be diverted and resolutely fought every tendency to passivity, every mood of defeatism within the Party and the peace camp.

In the best working-class tradition, it courageously defied the undemocratic attempt to deprive the Party of its legality.

The election campaigns of Benjamin J. Davis and Simon W. Gerson helped in some measure to restore the public position of our Party in the market place of ideas. These campaigns counteracted certain tendencies of self-idealization. Both campaigns joined the fight for peace with an aggressive struggle to develop movements of protest against the Smith and McCarran Acts. They showed the relationship of the fight for peace with such issues as the high cost of living, taxes, discrimination against the Negro people, the Puerto Rican people and other groups. Both campaigns developed the struggle for better housing and all the social needs of the people.

While leading full support to the Progressive Party ticket, our Party maintained its own independent expression. There were some 45 radio broadcasts, 300,000 leaflets, 135,000 party election platforms, 110 Party open-air rallies. For the first time a Party leader won the fight to appear on TV.

The petition drive for Davis and Gerson were high-water marks of the campaign. The willingness of people to listen, their readiness to defend our right to a legal existence is indicated in the following figures.

In the 11th A.D. in Harlem, some 14,000 people were on the registration rolls. Some 25 percent were ineligible to sign the Davis petition because they had already given their signatures for other candidates. Thus out of a potential of some 11,000-13,000 signed the Davis nominating petition, in other words, better than one out of four.

But even this significant fact does not fully reflect the wide base of support he enjoys in Harlem. The 14,000 signatures for amnesty secured in the opening phases of the campaign is the best barometer for measuring his support.

The entire Party was disappointed at the low vote. How can we account for it?

The campaign requires further analysis. But here are some estimates we can make now.

The Negro community manifested its overwhelming support for Davis in the amnesty and nominating petition campaigns. What we must recognize, however, is that the Negro people were concerned above all with the defeat of the Eisenhower-Dixiecrat alliance with the advancement of its struggles for representation. Within this framework it felt unable to translate its support of Davis onto the ballot as it had done in

previous years. The ALP retreated from its former position and denied him a place on the ALP line.

The fact that he was in jail and hence unable to make his own superb personal appeal fed the "wasted" vote theory. The Negro people felt they could make their best contribution under these conditions by furthering the amnesty campaign and by guaranteeing his right to be on the ballot.

In view of this, was it correct to run him for office? It was absolutely correct! His very presence on the ballot was an important victory for the Party in its struggle for legality and for the defense of Davis and his comrades. The Negro masses saw this as an act of defense for Davis . . . and they nominated him.

His campaign, carried on through the splendid activities of hundreds of devoted campaigners, brought back into the community the ideas and the policies of Ben Davis and his Party which Truman had attempted to keep behind bars.

The Gerson campaign has significant lessons. In a two-week period, Gerson's campaigners secured 4300 signatures on his nominating petition. Here again one out of every four voters who were approached signed a petition for a Communist leader on trial at the time in Foley Square. Thousands who were approached expressed their belief in the right of Communists to run for public office and their opposition to the Smith Act.

High spot of the campaign was the dismissal of the indictment against him and Isidore Begun. Undoubtedly his presence on the ballot was a factor.

His intensive radio, TV and other public appearances helped widen and deepen the fight for peace and the struggle against the Smith Act. Here as with the Davis candidacy, the ALP retreated from its former position and denied him a place on the ALP line.

Here again, the signatures on his nominating petitions and the intensive work of his campaigners as well as of himself are of far greater significance than the actual vote.

Thousands of Communists went among the people and drew new confidence from this contact and activity. Our experiences in this campaign, the readiness of greater numbers of people to fight for our right to a legal existence brings new perspective for the defense of our Party, its program and policies, its membership and leadership.

It is imperative that the entire Party—from the State leadership to every Party member—make the most searching, the most critical and self-critical analysis of our electoral policies and tactics. The entire Party must make a thorough examination of its work during the elections, of what we did right and what we did wrong and of what we failed to do. Only by establishing such a Communist approach can we constantly improve our work and win greater influence and prestige for our Party and its policies.

## What is a Communist Electoral policy?

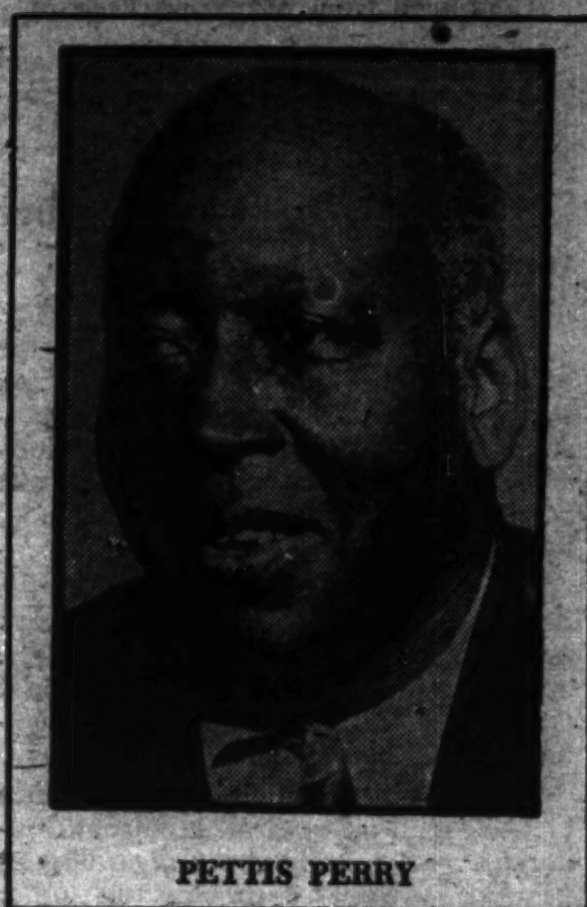
1. It is a policy which recognizes that an election campaign is not an isolated event but flows from and merges with the year-round economic, political and social struggles of the working class and its allies.

2. It is one which recognizes that the election campaign is in a sense a high point of concentrated political discussion and activity. It is a period in which the electoral tactics and policies of a political party undergo its sharpest tests.

3. It realizes that the actual ticket to which it gives its support, as it emerges in its final form is most often the end result and not the starting point of proper electoral work. The starting point is the months and months and often years of the most carefully planned tactics and properly organized activities in all spheres.

4. It is a policy which flows above all from the recognition that a vanguard role must express itself in the fullest, the most mature and the most flexible development of two distinct, yet ever intertwining approaches:

a) an advanced program consistently



PETTIS PERRY

developed and fought for.

b) a united front program of struggle developed with sufficient breadth and applied with the greatest skill so as to be acceptable to the many millions who do not yet agree with the full program of Communists or even with any section of the left.

## DID WE SUCCEED IN DEVELOPING A FULL APPLICATION OF THIS POLICY AND TACTIC IN THE 1952 ELECTIONS?

WE DID NOT!

1. We started from the correct estimate that the mass of the working class and its allies were still operating within the framework of the two party system. We therefore drew the correct conclusion that this required activity on TWO FRONTS:

a) The full unfolding of a vigorous campaign around a clear cut peace ticket. When the ALP correctly projected such a ticket, it merited and received our support. Our efforts in support of the peace ticket represented a correct application of our policy.

b) The development of struggles on issues and movements within the mainstream of labor, Negro people, farm, youth and women organizations. And at certain stages of these developments, support to and even the projection of candidates on all tickets who are ready to fight on partial aspects of resistance to the political, social and economic consequences of the war drive.

## THE CENTRAL WEAKNESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN WAS OUR FAILURE TO FULLY GRASP, VIGOROUSLY PROJECT, AND TENACIOUSLY STRUGGLE FOR THE EXECUTION OF THIS SECOND ASPECT OF OUR POLICY.

## What accounts for this weakness?

The State Committee had a correct line, but was unable to successfully combat a strong tendency for a one sided application of our two front tactic.

What accounts for the gap between a correct line and failure to carry it out? Some of the reasons are:

a) Failure to carry out the central features of our concentration policy. The overwhelming bulk of our membership is not yet active in the main stream of the right-led labor and peoples organizations.

This creates the contradiction between a correct election policy and the limited ability to carry it out.

b) Conversely, the weight of the majority of our cadre whose main activity is in left-led and progressive trade unions and peoples organizations exerts strong pressure throughout our party against the proper unfolding of our two front electoral effort.

c) The failure to center our activity in ranks of the labor movement is a reflection of a right opportunist tendency. It denies the leading role of labor in developing the movement for political realignment. Our party must now develop a much

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



# Some Lessons of the New York Elections

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

sharper ideological, political and organizational struggle for its concentration policy.

## What were some other weaknesses?

1. We did not develop motion in the main organizations of the people on those issues which have the widest possible support and reflect the deepest feeling of the membership. Such motion can be developed by active participation of forces within these organizations.

2. We did not constantly strive for the development of such issues through forums which are acceptable to the masses. The best exceptions were the splendid activities developed around the Archibald and Thomas candidacies.

3. There was hesitation and resistance to work with any and all groups and individuals on specific issues regardless of past or present difference on other questions.

4. There was insufficient concern, hence lack of attention to the political agencies and political parties that the majority of the people look upon as the vehicle for their demands.

## What are the political roots of this weakness?

The source of this weakness is sectarianism. It comes from:

1) Lack of confidence in the working class.

2) It reflects petty bourgeois impatience. Impatience, said Engels, is not a guide to political action.

3) An unwillingness or an inability to cope with very difficult and knotty problems by hiding behind seemingly militant phrases and slogans.

4) An attempt to impose movements upon the working class and the peoples movement from without rather than the patient and painstaking development of movements from within.

"Go it alone" tendencies are not a sign of strength but of weakness.

While vigilantly combatting opportunism, it is necessary to unfold a determined struggle to eliminate sectarian policies, tactics and methods of work.

To achieve this, it is necessary to develop far greater criticism and self-criticism throughout the Party.

## Did we adequately cope with the problem of the 'lesser evil' in this campaign?

We did not!

We did recognize immediately after the two party conventions that this would be a serious problem. We were also aware of the need for a differentiated tactical approach as between Eisenhower and Stevenson. Not because of any fundamental differences between the two, but because large sections of the working class and the Negro people had illusions regarding one party and fears of the other. A major weakness was that, too often, in attempting to grapple with the "lesser evil" many Communist and other peace forces tended to give it the appearance of a "greater evil." The State Committee, anticipating the problems arising as a result of the "lesser evil," developed a correct approach. It did not, however, succeed in fully combatting distortions that developed in the course of the campaign.

To adequately cope with the problem required:

1) Our complete identification with the very just fears of the Eisenhower-Nixon-Taft-McCarthy grouping.

2) The development of constant motion on issues in the ranks of labor and the peoples movement who considered Stevenson the "lesser evil." Such struggles could have helped the process of disillusionment with Stevenson. It would also have helped consolidate the people around a program of struggle regardless of who was elected.

We must of course understand this criticism within the framework of the larger problem. There are no gimmicks or short cuts that can substitute for correct year-round methods of work that base themselves on the firmest united

JOHN L. LEWIS

In an appeal for labor unity issued Aug. 24, 1952—

"But the men and women of the ranks of labor cry aloud for unity. They need a strong organization with singleness of purpose, policy and action. . . . America's coal miners, the shock troops of organized labor, stand ready, willing and able to lend their time, resources, abilities and experience to the end that that goal might be attained."

front policy. In the absence of such a policy any real advances at election time become extremely difficult. This again indicates the urgency of a determined struggle for our policy of concentration.

## How widespread is Third Party thinking in New York?

The political-electoral situation in New York City is increasingly fluid. Deep-going resentment and dissatisfaction is very much in evidence in the moods of New York voters. This was evident in the 1950 mayoralty election upset when Impellitteri, posing as an independent, defeated the machine candidate Sharkey, the Hailey victory in 1951, and in defeats of Tammany by insurgents such as Blaikie.

The breakaways from long standing voting patterns and the large increase in independent voting are becoming one of the significant features of the New York electoral scene.

The scandalous situation in the overcrowded "three shift" city schools; police brutality, discrimination against the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples; the deplorable housing situation and the growing menace of fire traps and rat traps; the broken down, high fare transportation mess have all become explosive issues.

And once again, New Yorkers are getting a whiff of the stench of corruption that comes from the sinister combination of political, underworld and financial bosses.

The fact that the Democratic Party is still the majority party in the city should not blind us to the growing breakdown of its prestige and authority. This is reflected in the recurring crises and mounting internal tensions inside the party. (Fitzpatrick resignation, etc.)

It is important to take note of the fact that the Democratic machine played hardly any role in the elections and particularly with regard to the Presidential ticket. The Volunteers for Stevenson, whose leadership comes in part from the ADA, took over much of the campaign. This seems to indicate:

a) Growing disgust with Tammany as a result of constant exposure of graft and corruption necessitated some face-lifting.

b) Strong as the "lesser evil" myth is, bourgeois and labor reformists and Social Democrats had to add some further props in order to sell the Democratic Party candidates and program.

Further proof of the disgust with Tammany is evident in the vote of Counts who ran ahead of the Liberal Party ticket by 68,758 votes, undoubtedly many Democrats, unable to stomach Cashmore or Ives and unprepared to support the ALP, voted for Counts as a protest vote.

All of the local issues played a subordinate role in the recent elections due to the overall and decisive national issues. But these local issues are important factors in the emerging realignment and will play a very real role in the coming city elections.

Within this general picture, third party thinking is quite widespread and expresses itself in many forms. Some of these forms are:

1) The American Labor Party.

2) The Liberal Party.

3) Non-Partisan movements for Negro representation.

4) ADA.

5) Movements around candidates on the issue of corruption and clean government.

6) Unorganized yet vocal expressions within the trade union movement for a party of labor.

It is obvious that these currents rep-

resent various levels of consciousness. The leadership of many of these organizations and movements are in the hands of reactionaries, reformists and Social Democrats. The rank and file, however, have moved in this direction because of increasing disillusionment with the two old parties.

They must therefore be considered part of the developing third party movement in the city.

The process of realignment will not take place overnight. The primary requisite is its labor base.

Key to this process is constant struggle on issues within the main labor and people's organizations. In the political field this means activities within all political parties. Within this framework a strengthened ALP will better be able to make its special contribution.

Propaganda for a broad party of labor and its allies must be intensified.

## What are our immediate tasks?

1) The first and foremost task of our Party is to fight for a Cease-Fire in Korea NOW!

2) An intensified struggle to defend the rights of labor, against the destruction of industry-wide collective bargaining, and for eliminating the wage freeze.

3) The unfolding of a broad people's movement for the enactment of a Federal FEPC, for cloture.

4) A militant struggle for Negro representation, for jobs and upgrading, and a heightened campaign to smash jim-crow practices.

5) The building of unity movements and struggles against high taxes, high prices, high rents.

6) Greater consciousness and attention to the economic, social and political problems of the Puerto Rican people.

7) An all out campaign to repeal the Smith and McCarran Acts, the McCarran-Walters Law and immediate amnesty for the leaders of our Party and all other victims of the witch-hunters.

8) The building of our Party.

9) The increase of circulation of the Daily and Sunday Worker.

The State Committee salutes the membership of our Party for its tireless efforts in this election campaign.

Undaunted by the heavy blows inflicted on our Party, our membership and leadership stands firm and grows stronger ideologically.

The struggle for peace and democratic rights, representing the true national interests of our country, are the great patriotic and internationalist tasks of our time. In this struggle we do not stand alone.

Two years of war in Korea have brought some changes. Communists and progressives must recognize this. They must avoid any superficial, static, cut and dried theories. Life, which is many-sided, complex and in constant motion makes mince meat out of dogmatic approaches.

There are many factors influencing moods and level of understanding of American workers and their allies. Did those workers and their families who voted for Eisenhower intend to vote for reaction, retrenchment of social gains, for union busting? Of course not! Did those who voted for Stevenson mean to vote for a war program? They did not! Most of them figured the GOP as a party of reaction and depression and wouldn't take their chances with it on these or any other issues, including peace.

Are the workers moving to the right? Are they less ready to resist? On the contrary. With labor and the nation as a whole facing the threat of economic crisis and an ever deeper crisis in foreign policy, great struggles are in the offing. The potentialities for the building of a powerful peace movement and for a big advance of class consciousness among large sections of the American working class are on the order of the day.

All this will, of course, not take place automatically. Big business is also conscious of these factors and is already at work to head it off. Eisenhower has already appointed the top representatives of monopoly and the cartels to the key posts of government. Thus the further subjugation of the state by monopoly is guaranteed. This very fact by itself is a forecast of new and heightened attacks and of more intensive efforts to put the burdens of the developing economic crisis squarely on the backs of the workers.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that the technique of demagoguery is to be relinquished. True, it is of somewhat different nature from the Truman brand. Its keynote is "national unity" and "above class" appeal. Its aim is to subvert the rising peace sentiment by unleashing greater appeals to chauvinism and jingoism, by shrill incitements against the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China.

The determination of the men of the trusts through the Eisenhower regime to seek and maintain a mass base for its program must not be minimized.

What develops will depend in great measure on whether Communists and progressives will play their full role in unfolding a great new initiative on the part of labor.

The role of labor and the question of labor unity has come to the fore with new intensity.

The urgency of the Negro-labor alliance arises in a new way.

The issue of a party of labor and its allies is beginning to agitate many workers who have never before given it much thought.

Thus, instead of setbacks there can be a great awakening and a great advance.

In the development of greater ties with the millions of labor and its allies lies the guarantee of peace and democratic rights, of the emergence of a great political realignment in our country.

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# The Life of Mark Twain Is An Inspiration To Fighters Against Imperialism and War

By LAURA BAILY

**TO PAY** tribute to Mark Twain on the date of his birth is to honor an American writer whose name is synonymous with the quest for social and political justice. He had a burning hatred of oppression, of the undeserved authority of monarchs, and a fierce opposition to unjust wars which destroy the independence of nations.

But on this, the 117th anniversary of his birth, his name and his works have special meaning for us. For, today, as never before when imperialist war-makers and their government agents must be exposed before the American people, when the paramount issue of our times is the fight for peace, the writings of Mark Twain serve as a powerful peoples' weapon.

Mark Twain ripped the mask off the warmakers here in America.

He had great pride in the ideals of the American Revolution and he fought to hold these ideals ever in front of America and the world even while a rising American imperialism was attempting to destroy them. This was a constant theme.

Some of his angriest writings were concerned with attacks on colonial peoples by the powerful nations of his day—Spain, Tsarist Russia, Germany, France, England and his own United States. He attacked the word "civilization" when it was used to camouflage these countries' imperialist ventures, saying: "... As for the word, I hate the sound of it because it conveys a lie. ..."

In particular, the British attack on the Boers in South Africa aroused his deep indignation, as depicted in a letter to his good friend, the Rev. Joseph Twitshell of Hartford: "... My idea of our civilization is that it is a shoddy, poor thing and full of cruelties, vanities, arrogancies, meanness and hypocrisies. ..."

He cried out then against the inhumanities practised by the great powers, which were but tokens of present-day mass exterminations and napalm bombings of the Korean people. In a "Greeting from the 19th to the 20th Century" he wrote:

"I bring you the stately nation named Christendom, returning bedraggled, bemired, and dishonored, from pirate raids in Kaio-Chou, Manchuria, South Africa, and the Philippines, with her soul of meanness, her pocket full of boodle, and her mouth full of pious hypocrisies. Give her soap and towel, but hide the looking glass."

His exhortation of imperialism reached its climax in his famous article published in the North Atlantic Review, entitled "To the Person Sitting in Darkness" (a satirical use of the imperialist



MARK TWAIN—1835-1910

concept of the colonial peoples). He exposed the hypocritical sham of the "Blessings-of-Civilization Trust" which, like American imperialism today, tried to conceal its ruthless colonial policy under slogans of Love, Justice, Gentleness, Christianity, Protection to the Weak, Temperance, Law and Order, Liberty, Equality, Honorable Dealing, Mercy, Education—a brand of goods, which, he said, is "strictly for export."

But "inside," ... he noted, "is the Actual Thing that the Customer Sitting in Darkness buys with his blood and tears and land and liberty. ..."

IF MARK TWAIN despised imperialism in general, his bitterest attacks were levelled against the imperialism in his own country, for here he felt a real betrayal.

He expected such things of European powers, but not of his democratic America. This thinking led him, in the beginning, to look upon the Spanish-American war as a just war, a war that would liberate Cuba and the Philippines from a tyrannical Spain and deliver them into the arms of independence and liberty.

He became quickly disillusioned, however, at the merciless and barbaric betrayal of our erstwhile ally against Spain. In bitter shame he compared our loss of 268 killed and 750 wounded to the Filipino loss of 3,227 killed and 694 wounded at the hands of the first General MacArthur. He cried out at the scorching indictment contained in a letter from an American soldier in the Philippines to

his mother, describing the victorious finish to the battle: "WE NEVER LEFT ONE ALIVE. IF ONE WAS WOUNDED, WE WOULD RUN OUR BAYONETS THROUGH HIM."

In a description of the Philippine war, paralleling the rape of Korea, he declared: "... We are indisputably in possession ... as if it were our property; we have pacified some thousands of the islanders and buried them; destroyed their fields; burned their villages and turned their widows and orphans out-of-doors. ..."

AGAIN, FIVE-YEARS later, he bespoke the conscience of America when he vented his wrath on Theodore Roosevelt who had sent a congratulatory message to General Wood in Manila for having herded 600 Moros men, women and children "because we have been trying for eight years to take their liberties away from them" into a crater bowl near Jolo in the Philippines, and wantonly slaughtered them.

(And more so today are the generals who massacre unarmed Chinese and North Korean prisoners of war, who drop germ bombs on innocent men, women and children, who murder in cold blood more unarmed prisoners of war because they sing to honor their homeland—even more so today are such generals hailed and rewarded as national "heroes.")

Mark Twain did not hesitate to shout out for peace and against imperialist wars—against the stream of jingoism. He could never preach a patriotism that

meant a boisterous cheering of the Stars and Stripes, right or wrong, but could only accept a concept of patriotism that proposed to keep the U. S. clean and worth shouting for.

"We teach the boy to atrophy their independence," he wrote.

"We teach them to take their patriotism second hand; to shout with the largest crowd without examining into the right or wrong of the matter. ... We teach them to regard as traitors, and hold in contempt, such as do not shout with the crowd and so here in our democracy we are cheering a thing which of all things is most foreign to it and out of place—the delivery of our political conscience into somebody else's keeping. ... Of the much-distorted and misused word of his time and ours—LOYALTY—which has become nothing but an apologia and coverup for ruthless invasion of peoples' lives and liberties, he wrote: Loyalty is a word which has worked vast harm; for it has been made to trick men into being 'loyal' to a thousand inequities, whereas the true loyalty should have been to themselves—in which case there would have ensued a rebellion, and the throwoff of that deceptive yoke. ... The first thing I want to teach is disloyalty, till they get used to disusing that word Loyalty as representing a virtue. This will beget independence—which is loyalty to one's best self and principles, and this is often disloyalty to the general idols and fetishes."

What an accusing ring this has today! Substitutes the word Korea for Philippines, keep the thoughts on Patriotism and Loyalty, and all that Mark Twain wrote is so heartrendingly true.

TODAY, AMERICANS WHO speak as Mark Twain spoke are jailed. Hundreds of others are hounded out of the country because they have these ideas about peace and freedom and liberty. In the courageous words of Gus Hall, national secretary of the American Communist Party: "There is no higher patriotism than that which seeks to change the course of one's own nation when it is being led to commit war crimes against other nations. Patriots of that highest type have come forward to defend America against its internal enemies in times past. We honor Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain, Henry David Thoreau and Gene Debs for their outspoken opposition to the imperialist wars waged by the U. S. while they lived. ..."

The man who said these words is in jail as are his co-workers, leaders of the American Communist Party who think and speak the same thoughts. They, like Twain and other American patriots have been marked "dangerous" thinkers. But they will continue to fight back, as Twain fought back; nor can their voices be silenced.

His 117th birthday, therefore, become the occasion to intensify our study of his writings, to make them a weapon in our current struggle for the equality and independence of all peoples and to end the "shameless and excuseless," this "sordid and criminal" war in Korea today.

## 'Denmark Vesey and Other Poems' by Aaron Kramer

Denmark Vesey, and Other Poems by Aaron Kramer. Published by the author. 48 pp. 75 cents.

By ABNER W. BERRY

Aaron Kramer, the worker-poet, devotes half of his volume of poems to the title piece, Denmark Vesey. In a variety of rhythms, Kramer takes the reader to Africa where the slave traders turned "a demon's inspiration" into gold by stuffing black Africans in ships' holds "while those who loved them wept, a world away. Changing the mood, rhythm and tempo with each stage from enslavement to "Auction Block," plantation life, "Revolt in Santo Domingo," and moving right through to the South Carolina slave revolt and the ultimate hanging of Vesey and his followers. Kramer contrasts with clear-cut and sensitive imagery the cowardice and degeneracy of the slaveholders with the nobility and courage displayed by the Negro slaves. To this reader, the poem captured the essence and the subtler shades of the hated fabric of slave society.

Kramer makes alive Vesey, the slave-child, "cradled in a slaveship, kissed by a slavewhip, his beauty bought and sold," and his slave brothers and sisters for whom "the hot word, Liberty, rushed through their limbs." And these humble ones of the fields are contrasted to the elegant Charleston slaveholders who quaked "before the doom of Haiti and Domingo," and who had to "take heed of how the black men pray!" for "when they bow low, beware! It is our burial they prepare."

These songs of Kramer's issue from inside the slave empire, and trace the sharp lines dividing the whipped and driven from their exploiters, always emphasizing the poet's partisanship. One is reminded of the recent Nazi practices in the following four lines describing a slaveholders' ballroom scene: The lovely brocade their ladies wore

Had once been Negro grandmothers' hair  
The gems that blinked on their

arms like stars  
Were bright Negro eyes that had lately shed tears.

The revolt, its betrayal, the hanging of Vesey and his lieutenants, "when the sun made bright the eyes in Denmark Vesey's head," are conveyed to the reader with all of the conflict's many sides. But prophetically the poet warns the temporary victors over Vesey: "But if the prize you've taken 'Is one man, only one, 'Watch out for the Wrath of a People;

"It will come to claim its son." Kramer showed not only growth as a poet, but historical sure-footedness which must have been the result of long and painful research, in this work.

This reviewer thought, though, that the rigid rhythmic patterns chosen by Kramer, most of which stuck close to the ballad form, lessened the impact upon the reader of the passages dealing with a revolt which sent tremors from Richmond to Texas. There is a question, I think, as to whether the lilting

ballad is the proper form in which modern poets can express the mass heroism of the working class and oppressed peoples.

Neruda and Sandburg and Langston Hughes, it seems, to me, have taken inspiration from the New World titan, Walt Whitman, and their best poems (or those which this reviewer has read) are in a form capable of encompassing continents, mountain ranges, mills, mines and the millions who man them. These poets give to their readers the feeling of belonging to a generation of giants, of heroes, of individuals made powerful by masses.

This is not to say that modern poets cannot effectively use the old forms of the ballad and the rhymed verse, but it should be remembered that in using them the poet should not allow these forms to limit his expression.

It seems to me that many of Kramer's images, while showing fresh invention, were influenced toward "prettiness" by his long affinity with the poetry of Heine. Heine was a master and a

rebel whose poems were loved by the German workers, but this does not mean that every working class poet can appropriate Heine's form and content.

The modern poet has to be different from the old master, even when working in the same form. Because Kramer's rhythmic pattern, rhyme and imagery stuck too close to the old, I fear that many readers will not be truly moved emotionally by the scenes of horror on the one hand and heroism on the other. Instead, they are likely to admire the image for themselves while their inner meaning glides over them.

Despite this criticism, Kramer's volume of poetry will reward its readers with experiences not to be found in any current work. In addition to the Vesey poem there are others by the author and translations from four Yiddish poets, Morris Winchevsky, Morris Rosenfeld, David Edelshtat and Joseph Bova-hover.

An introduction, incidentally, would have been helpful.



# She Died Fighting for Farmers' Rights

*Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, widow and mother of three GI sons, "died fighting for . . . freedoms . . . ignored in Michigan" said the black-bordered circular. And Lapeer farmers vow to continue the battle in which she was martyred.*

By HELEN SIMON

MRS. ELIZABETH STEVENS was buried here on Election Day. Her premature death was attributed by her physician to the injuries and shock she received at the time of her eviction last July.

The physician, Dr. Ira McCoy, had warned Republican Sheriff Clark Grgeory (campaign manager for Senator-elect Charles Potter) that it would be unsafe to manhandle this widowed mother of nine who was suffering from hypertensive heart disease. Widely-published newspaper photographs of the brutal eviction show how this warning was ignored. Upon her death, Dr. McCoy asked for warrants against the sheriff and other responsible, but was summarily denied by Lapeer County courts. The right is before Attorney General Millard.

To the last, Mrs. Stevens never regretted her principled refusal to "bid in" her \$12,000 farm which was "auctioned off" to Mrs. Grace White, Lapeer attorney, for \$500 to pay an alleged debt which Mrs. Stevens denied.

The "debt" was a \$172 assessment allegedly owed the receivers of the Lapeer Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association which failed 18 years ago. Neither Mrs. Stevens or her husband had ever signed up in the Association, and no evidence that they had has ever been brought into court.

Mrs. Stevens and the Ziegenhardt brothers resisted eviction in order to protect others threatened from a similar fate. They never relaxed their demand that all the affairs of the long-defunct Association be aired, charging fraud involving many a high legislative, judicial and administrative official.

Following Mrs. Stevens' eviction, four leaders of the farmers were arrested for "conspiracy to obstruct justice," and others with "obstructing justice." The latter case comes up early next month.

Those charged with "conspiracy" came up before Judge Elmer S. Holman of Lapeer last August and bond was set at the astounding figure of \$4,500 to \$5,000. Judge Holman refused to disqualify himself, although he himself stands to benefit from the insurance claims and is closely related to Mrs. White and others who are out to "get" the farmers.

In December, 1951, Circuit Judge James O. O'Neill of Saginaw was assigned to conduct a 23-man Grand Jury investigation of the charges of fraud leveled by the farmers. In mid-July, 1952, after the farmers

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens reading the notice evicting her from her 80-acre farm at Lapeer County, Michigan. Beside her are photos of her three sons in the armed forces.

had seen Governor Williams to insist on some action, Judge O'Neill said he could act after 60 days. He has not as yet done so.

State Senator Harold Ryan of Detroit has asked for a special session of the legislature to investigate the affair, and he is backed by State Representative-

elect Albert R. Horrigan of Flint.

The arrests of farmers, and the special harassment of posting "No stopping" signs along the highway around the Ziegenhardt "fortress" farm where their meetings have been held, have not slackened their demand for investigation and justice.

They pledged themselves anew to this goal at the services for Mrs. Stevens. A black-rimmed circular reminded the mourners: "An American patriot who died believing in and fighting for the principles of constitutional rights and freedoms guaranteed by the U. S. but ignored in Michigan."

## woman today...

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

# Britain's Women Meet To Chart Peace Course

A NEW MOOD is developing among the British people. This is shown most clearly in the labor movement. A ferment of discussion is going on right through the Labor Party and in the unions, and in the course of it the differentiation between the right and left trends is sharpening.

The width of the feeling against the war policy has been most clearly shown in the trade union and the Co-operative Conferences held so far this year. There has been nothing like this in the recent history of the British Labor movement. No section of the Labor movement remains uncritical of some aspect of the official war policy.

The change of mood is clearly seen among the women. And the call to the National Assembly of Women held on March 8 in London won amazing response. This was one of the most important developments in recent years in the field of women's work of Britain. 1,500 delegates came from all parts of Britain. The majority were from unorganized women; as a result of new methods of work which enabled any 12 women to send a delegate as well as organizations.

The enthusiasm, sincerity and preparedness to act of the women was tremendous. The women themselves made peace and Korea the main issues of the Assembly. Hundreds of reportback meetings in halls and houses were held all over the country.

## GROWTH OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN

The Assembly has now established itself as a permanent

movement with full-time organizers, and has issued a call to establish committees and groups in every town and village, and to enroll thousands of individual members. It fulfills a deep need among British women. There are already nearly 200 committees established, which have organized all sorts of deputations, and are campaigning on the big issue of peace and on a wide variety of local issues; getting a dangerous pond drained, preventing the closing of a nursery, against a dangerous street crossing, for a baby clinic, against evictions and so on.

In fact, a very fine start has been made in the development of a mass movement among women. But there are big weaknesses and problems which must quickly be overcome if the movement is to go ahead fast enough to do what is called for. There is the extremely important problem of winning support among the women of the organized labor movement. Reports show that this has begun. There were delegates at the Assembly from trade unions, labor sections, and guilds. But they were a minority. From many towns some stories of the beginning of unity in action and in many places labor women councillors and leading guildswomen associate themselves with the Assembly. But when you remember the size of the social democratic women's organizations in Britain—a total guild membership of nearly 100,000 and over 2,000 women's sections of the Labor Party meeting regularly, it is obvious that only a beginning has been made.

The difficulties involved in securing unity can be illustrated by two examples. Approaches were made to a great number of women's organizations and prominent individuals at the time of the Assembly with no result at all. Again, when the Assembly organized the national deputation to the Ministry of Education many Labor M. P.'s were approached for help and only one responded.

One of the most outstanding developments of the Assembly

work has been the campaign for peace. Women are deeply conscious of the importance of Britain in the fight for peace, and of the inadequacy of the peace campaign as yet. But the Assembly has brought new spirit and vision to the fight. The most significant development of the peace campaign has been the movement of the relatives of prisoners of war in Korea, centered round the deputation to Parliament of June 25.

Some of the mothers when first approached were frightened away by stories of "communist maneuvers." But these were a minority. The women who came to London for the most part had never before taken part in any movement at all. Many from the North were Catholics. A group came from Gloucester, most of

whom had not heard of the Assembly before.

The change apparent in the mood of the women shows that it is possible for advances to be made. This change is very noticeable among the Lancashire cotton workers. The unions have recently organized 18 mass meetings to protest against the slump conditions in the industry. Twenty thousand attended; a large proportion of them women, and all reports say the mood of the women was very bitter. It is the women who show the deepest bitterness against the Tories, who are most willing to listen to a progressive policy that offers a way out. There is a growing understanding that American war policy is in part responsible for the crisis in textiles, and for East-West trades.

# Your Page...Your Help Needed

We ask our readers—what is it worth to you—to go on reading *Woman Today* ear Sunday?

We believe that by now, after almost two years of the consistent appearance of this page in *The Worker*, we have won many thousands of regular readers, men as well as women, who look to us for news and facts on how to carry on the struggle for women's rights, to overcome the manifold oppression of Negro women, to bring more and more women into the fight for peace and democracy, to safeguard the welfare of our children.

We have looked back over our files for the past twelve months and found many omissions, many ways in which we could improve our coverage. With your help, we hope to do

a much better job in the next twelve months.

But as the first step in that direction, we want to do our share towards insuring the continuation of the *Daily and The Worker*.

We would like to remind you of some of the stories and news we have brought you, of the struggles we have tried to reflect on this page:

- First and foremost, American women in the fight for peace for a cease-fire in Korea—

- For equal rights for women—on the assembly lines in auto and machine shops—for jobs for Negro women, led by such fighting unions as UE and Packinghouse—

- The defense of the heroic foreign-born women facing deportation, of the wives and children of the Smith Act victims, and to save the lives of

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—

- The founding of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice—

- The magnificent campaign waged by Mrs. Charlotta Bass for vice-president, and of many other women candidates for office—

- Women's activities around the world: in the fight for peace and freedom, in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, Israel, Tunisia, Egypt—the magnificent achievements of the women of the USSR, and the Peoples' Democracies of China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, etc.—

We ask you, in order to make it possible for us to continue to bring you such stories, to send in your contributions for the support of *The Worker* in care of this page, as a token of your support and your desire for its continuance.



# The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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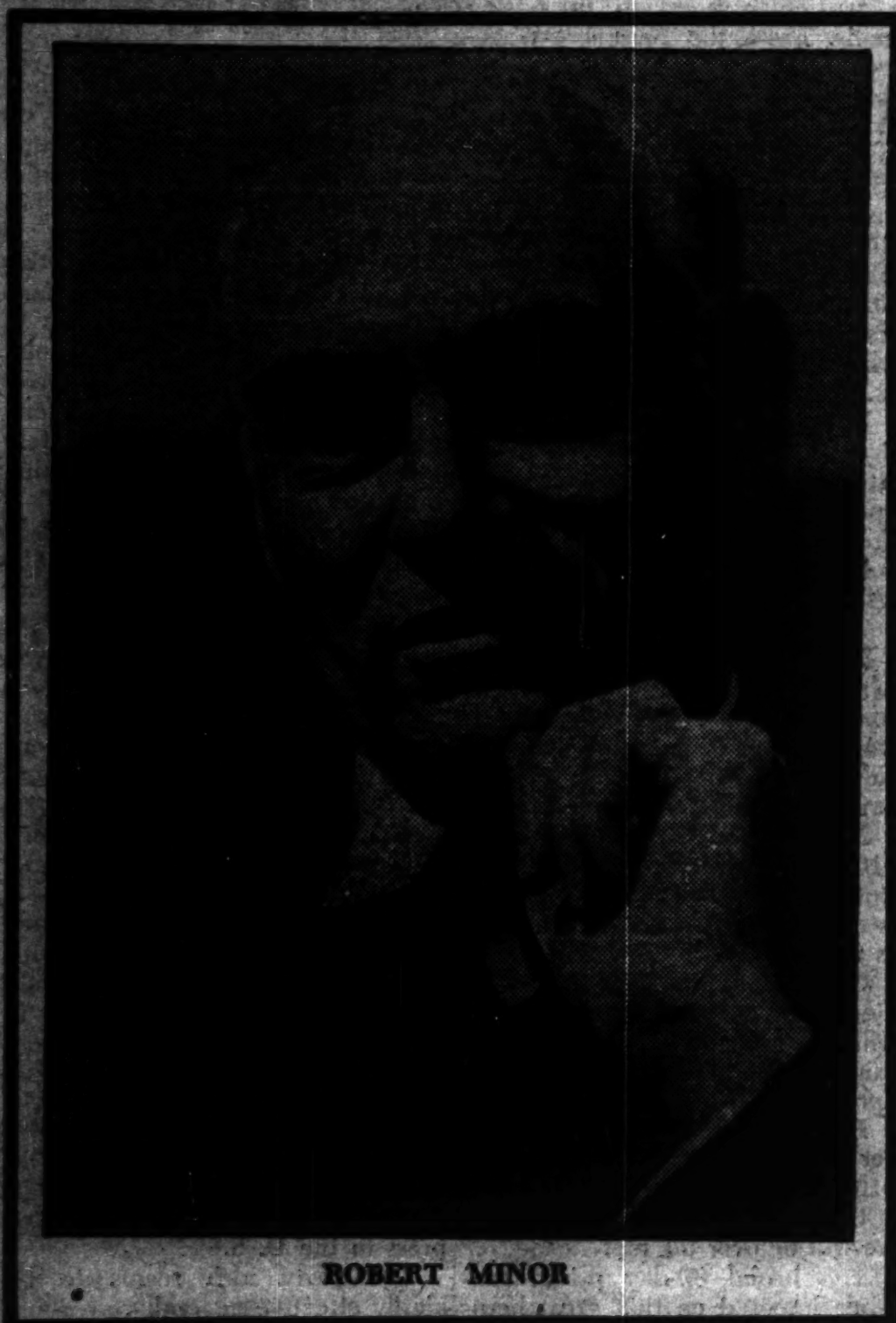
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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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## SERVICES FOR ROBERT MINOR MONDAY



ROBERT MINOR

Funeral services for Robert Minor, 68, fighting leader of the Communist movement in the United States since its founding, will be held Monday at 5:30 p.m. at St. Nicholas Arena, 86th Street and Broadway. The body will lie in state Monday beginning at 1 p.m. On Friday evening, neighbors who had known Minor for 30 years viewed his body in the Leach and Thomas Funeral Parlors in Ossining.

Minor died Wednesday night in

### St. Louis Paper Marks Death of Robert Minor

ST. LOUIS—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch Friday marked the death of Robert Minor, characterizing him as a man who "gave up a brilliant career as a political cartoonist" to become a Communist organizer.

The paper recalled Minor joined its staff in 1907 as a cartoonist, and in 1912 left St. Louis to become staff cartoonist for the New York World.

Ossining Hospital, after a heart attack. He had been ill with a serious heart condition for the past five years, but continued to his last hour the tireless work as the champion of labor and the Negro people that had made his name known to millions. He was honored throughout the world, not only for his courageous leadership in mass struggles but for his powerful political drawings which opened up a new era in this art a generation ago.

IN HIS LAST moments of consciousness Minor struggled to speak of the need to fight harder to free the Smith Act victims and Steve Nelson. His last words to his wife, Lydia, at his bedside, were the names of Nelson and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"Fighting Bob" as he was known to many thousands of workers was stricken early Tuesday morning in

(Continued on Page 7)

## THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR CEASE-FIRE

Following is the text for the proposal for a cease-fire in Korea, made by Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, to the United Nations, which the State Department, the big newspapers and the radio networks have concealed from the American people:

To recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., the cessation of military operations by both sides on land, by-sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already approved by the belligerents, the question of the complete repatriation of prisoners of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question provided for in the USSR draft resolution, in which Commission questions shall be decided by two-thirds majority vote of its members.

## China Backs Soviet Plan, Says It Would Stop Korea War Now

The government of People's China gave "full endorsement" Friday to the Soviet proposal in the UN for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and reiterated that only the forcible retention of prisoners by the U.S. government is preventing an armistice. China's stand came in a statement by Premier Chou En-lai, broadcast by the New China News Agency.

Chou declared:

"The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China considers that the resolution submitted on Nov. 10 and the Amendment proposed on Nov. 24 by the delegation of the Soviet Union are the only reasonable way of immediately putting an end to the Korean War and peacefully settling the Korean question, and therefore authorizes me to give full endorsement to the resolution of the delegation of the Soviet Union."

Chou said during the 16 months of armistice negotiations at Panmunjom the Chinese and Koreans have observed international conventions, adhered to humanitarian principles and unceasingly worked for a truce "on a fair and reasonable basis."

He charged the United States government with "seeking huge profits" by tearing up international agreements, violating the humanitarian principles and attempting to prolong and expand the war by trying to sabotage the peace talks.

As result of what he called the "supreme patience and unrelenting efforts" by the Koreans and Chinese, Chou said, the draft armistice agreement has been agreed upon and the only question remaining is the repatriation of prisoners.

He said forcible retention of prisoners by the U. S. government is an obstacle to the achievement of an armistice in Korea, thus seriously threatening peace in the Far East and in the world.

"This is what the peoples of Korea and China cannot tolerate," he said. "This is also what the peoples throughout the world cannot tolerate. The U. S. government must bear full responsibility for the grave international tension caused by the failure to achieve peace in Korea."

The Chinese premier and foreign minister gave "full endorsement" to the Soviet proposal to achieve an armistice first and settle the prisoner question later. Under the Soviet proposal the POW question would be settled by a commission with the following members: The United States, USSR, Britain, France, China, In-

dia, Turkey, Canada, North Korea and South Korea.

He asked that after cession of hostilities "the question of re-

patriating all prisoners of war should be fulfilled in accordance with the principle of the Geneva Convention."

## Food Prices Go Down for Farmers, Up for Consumers

WASHINGTON.—The farmers are getting less for their products, and the people are paying more for the same products in the stores. That's what the latest figures from the Office of Price Stabilization on Friday amounted to. What they didn't say was that the extra profits are going to the food trusts.

An increase was reported in the average retail food price, and a two percent skid in farm market prices. It was the third month in a row that farm prices have declined.

The Agriculture Department said the farm "parity" ratio—an official measure of prices paid by farmers compared to what they receive—now stands at 99. It was the first time the index has been below 100 since June, 1950.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said retail food prices rose one-tenth of one percent between Oct. 27 and Nov. 15, due primarily to increases in prices of fresh fruits

and vegetables and poultry.

The Bureau's retail food price index stood at 232.4, based on 1935-39 levels. This is 14.4 percent above the pre-Korean War level.

Prices farmers received for beef cattle dropped from \$22 per 100 pounds in October to \$21.80 this month. A year ago, farmers were getting \$27.50 per 100 pounds.

Some government price officials admit that the drop in cattle prices has not been reflected at the butcher shop.

The Office of Price Stabilization is considering suspension of beef retail prices, but has held up a final decision pending a review of the situation by DiSalle.

Simultaneously, the Office of Price Stabilization said officials are considering a proposal to suspend all price controls except those on defense-related materials within 90 days. The proposal also would call for suspension of wage curbs.

## CIO Top Officers Visit Eisenhower

A delegation of top officers of the CIO visited General Eisenhower Friday to pledge him support, but they also warned they would "react vigorously to any effort to cut living standards, attack labor, or to obstruct progress."

The visitors, who saw the general for an hour and posed for a picture with him, included Allan S. Haywood, executive vice-president; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, and the CIO's vice-presidents.

The labor leaders said they made no recommendations for a Secretary of Labor, but stressed that he should be a person "de-

voted to strengthening the Department of Labor and to the interests of democratic trade unions."

Carey said, without quoting the general, that he "indicated the White House door would be open to us."

"It will be a reciprocal thing, however," added Carey. "We intend to cooperate with him."

(Continued on Page 3)

## Some Lessons of the New York Elections

See Magazine Pages 3, 4, 5 and 6



# Fight to Save Rosenbergs Mounts as Jan. 12 Nears

A NATIONWIDE APPEAL of the people to President Truman to stop the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, scheduled for the week of Jan. 12, has been urged by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The date for the legal murder of the Rosenbergs was set by Judge Irving R. Kaufman at the request of U. S. Prosecutor Myles Lane, who was recently exposed as a pal of Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese.

"THE DATE was set without any regard for new legal motions," the Committee charged, "dealing with aspects of the case hitherto not presented to the court. Only an unprecedented nationwide appeal to President Truman can prevent the shame which the carrying-through of this sentence would bring to our cherished traditions of mercy and justice."

"We appeal to the religious, political and labor leaders of our country, to the organizations of the people of Jewish faith, to the Christian churches, to the associations of Negro citizenry, to the great organizations of the women of the nation to all who believe that human life is too sacred to be surrendered to a moment of extreme social passion—send your appeal for clemency to the President now, send your representatives to appeal to him in person."

"Clemency for the Rosenbergs is the will of large numbers of the

## DELEGATION TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs lives were urged to join the delegation.

American people. We are confident that they will explain this will in their letters, delegations, public advertisements and through other means.

"To the end that many thousands of Americans of all faith, color and creed may make their appeal for clemency felt, we are calling a nationwide gathering in Washington, D. C. for Sunday and Monday, Jan. 4 and 5, where thousands will participate in meetings, prayer and delegations to the President, and the Department of Justice, Senators and Congressmen and other public officials."

## The Worker Forum To Be Held Dec. 5

The second Daily Worker forum on Joseph Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" will be held Friday, Dec. 5, at 8 p.m., at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

The postponement was made at the request of readers and others who attended the first forum but found that the second session would conflict with plans for the Thanksgiving weekend.

John Pittman, foreign editor of The Worker and Daily Worker, will be the speaker.

## Set Strike Dec. 1 on Filmed Commercials

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., — The AFL Screen Actors Guild said today it was mailing notices to all members that a nationwide strike against makers of filmed television commercials will go into effect Dec. 1.



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

## Victim of Illegal Deportation Arrest Wins Victory, 7 Still Held

THE POLITICAL POLICE of the Department of Justice had to release Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American worker, 62, after holding him illegally for four weeks on Ellis Island. They had kept him in detention, denying him the elementary right of bail, solely on the ground that his political ideas didn't suit them. The Walter McCarran Act which goes into effect Dec. 24, gives the Attorney General unlimited right to seize men and women to cancel any bail rights they may have under the Constitution, and hold them indefinitely for deportation.

But the "case" against Dmytryshyn collapsed when the government did not put in an appearance before a court where it was to be argued. Dmytryshyn's release now leaves seven other victims of this high-handed seizure still on the island where they are being held without bail at the whim of the authorities.

THE COMMITTEE for the Defense of the Foreign-Born, which is defending the legal rights of these thought-control victims, stated that the "case" against Dmytryshyn is as illegal and flimsy as the "case" against the other seven whose detention is just as illegal.

The Committee announced that Prof. Constantine Panunzio of Los Angeles, will appear as one of the witnesses at public hearings on

the McCarran-Walter Act, which will open the National Conference to Defend the Rights of Foreign-Born Americans in Detroit on Dec. 13.

Prof. Panunzio, who will testify in opposition to the McCarran-Walter law, is professor of sociology emeritus of the University of California.

Born in Italy, Prof. Panunzio has specialized in immigration questions and is one of the nation's outstanding authorities in the matter. He investigated the deportation activities of the Justice Department in 1920 and his findings were introduced in the Palmer Post impeachment proceedings of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee that followed the anti-labor anti-foreign born 1920 Palmer raids. He is the author of many books on the subject.

Prof. Panunzio is one of the educators, trade union, religious, civic and fraternal leaders who will testify on the McCarran-Walter Act at the opening session of the National Conference on Saturday morning, Dec. 13.

The American Committee has invited the public to participate in the open session and further information may be had by writing to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.

## Map Christmas Amnesty Drive

CHRISTMAS is Amnesty time. This was the theme of a working conference of 75 delegates held Tuesday night at Hotel Brevoort at the call of the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims.

Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman, opened the meeting pointing out that the original Smith Act victims—the eleven Communist leaders—have been in prison for 18 months.

THE TIME to abolish the Smith Act, he said, is now. Many organizations and individuals have spoken up against this "terrific assault" on the constitution, and the people have not accepted the judicial decision which sent the working-class leaders to jail.

"We can nullify the Smith Act by a successful campaign for amnesty," said Barsky, himself a former political prisoner, a victim of the House Un-American Committee.

stressed the need for getting the message of amnesty to the people. He announced that the committee is making available to the public a line of attractive printed matter which will help in this objective.

This includes a special Christmas greeting card to President Truman which says: "Christmas is Amnesty Time. Open the Prison Doors. Free the Smith Act Victims."

IT ALSO INCLUDES an assortment of Christmas cards with appropriate Yuletide messages on sale by the committee at 20 for \$1.

Among the material which can be mailed out or distributed in neighborhoods and shops are well designed leaflets relating how earlier presidents of the U. S. have exercised their powers of clemency to grant amnesty to such political prisoners as Tom Mooney, Eugene Debs and Albert Parsons.

The address of the committee is Room 653, 799 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

## Fund Drive at Half-Way

## 'UMBILICAL CORD TO TRUTH' READER SAYS OF 'WORKER'

FROM Winston-Salem, North Carolina, we received the following letter, one of many hundreds, early this week:

"To the Worker, from two friends who love you and need your inspiration and information—our umbilical cord to truth! Thanks."

Enclosed was \$5, a contribution to the campaign for \$50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year.

Some 8,000 or more of our readers have so far contributed to the campaign, which has reached the half-way mark. But it has been slowing up in the past ten days or so, and the lag is dangerous.

AS WE HAVE said before, we need every cent of the \$50,000 to complete the year, and must depend upon our readers to get it.

Readers in two areas have done a particular fine job in raising funds. From the Baltimore-Washington, D. C., area, we have received more than \$1,200. The Freedom of the Press Committee in Baltimore had agreed to go after \$500 in this area—they have more than doubled their goal, and are still going strong. A party in Washington, held in honor of Worker correspondent Robert F. Hall and his wife, Mickey, raised \$1,000, of which \$817, in cash, was sent to us. The rest is in pledge.

The New England area, exclusive of Connecticut, agreed to go after \$1,500, and has so far come up with nearly \$1,300. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee is holding affairs to come up with the rest and more.

THE MINNESOTA Committee, which hopes to raise \$1,000, has come up with some \$600, and is working hard to get the remainder. New Jerseyites, seeking \$2,000, have close to \$1,400.

New Yorkers have raised some \$16,500, with more than \$1,000 from upstate, and from Wisconsin has come close to \$300, with \$500 as a goal.

Other areas are lagging far behind their goals. We believe they will pick up as they realize that the existence of their paper depends upon their efforts.

Let every reader who has not yet contributed put \$1, \$2, \$5 or \$10 in an envelope now and send it the accompanying address, and we will be over the top!

The brutal 30-day prison sentence imposed on that great heroine of America's working class, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, because she could not act as stool-pigeon at the Communist heresy trial in

Total as of Tuesday \$25,626.45  
Still to go \$24,373.55

Send your contributions to:  
P.O. Box 136, New York City,  
or bring to 35 E. 12th St.

New York, has aroused the bitter anger of our readers. They are expressing it both by writing to Prosecutor Myles Lane at Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, N. Y., and by contributing to The Worker \$50,000 fund campaign.

"Although I set my limit at the \$50 I sent you, the sentence of Gurley Flynn so unfurled me, I decided to send you \$20 more," writes a Staten Island, N. Y., reader.

"I take this opportunity to express my great respect for Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes another supporter, who contributes \$5.

"IN HONOR of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who exemplifies what is best in the labor movement of America," writes another \$5 contributor. "The Worker must continue now more than ever. This is a start. . . ."

"Thank you for reporting the trial of that noble woman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," writes a Northport, L. I. worker. "Your paper and ours must be supported to the full. As an earnest I enclose a check of \$10, to be followed monthly by a like amount until five months have passed."

From a young worker of Melrose, Mass., comes another \$5, his fourth contribution thus far. "Total to day is \$20," he writes, "leaving \$17.82 to go on my pledge of a week's pay (\$37.82)."

A STEEL WORKER in Milton, Mass., sends \$2 "to keep a fighting workingclass newspaper going." "Now more than ever before we need a paper that will fight reaction."

Two New Yorkers send \$52 and tell how to raise money. "Invite 14 friends to a free spaghetti-and-wine party, and when everyone is feeling good, take up an after-dinner collection. Total cost to us —\$6."

A group of Sullivan County, N. Y., farmers raised \$185 for The Worker at a party which was held to protest and fight for a free press in the U. S.

The party idea seems to be highly effective generally.

We receive many more such letters daily. Keep them rolling. We must reach that \$50,000 figure.

## Tell Myles Lane to Bar Miss Flynn Contempt Jailing

INDIGNATION against the "contempt" citation, together with a 30-day jail sentence, against the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, was noticeably mounting during the week.

On Tuesday a delegation led William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and novelist Howard Fast, filed a protest with the office of U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane.

The statement of the delegation pointed out that the citation of Miss Flynn had been initiated by Lane, who was fully aware that she would refuse answers to questions which would jeopardize the freedom of others.

"We are here to demand that this form of persecution that so clearly restricts due process of law and the operation of justice be ended and that this contempt charge be publicly expunged from the record," the statement said.

AL LANNON, a fellow defendant,

ant, appealed on Monday that all honest Americans "register their indignant protest with delegations, telegrams, letters, phone calls, to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane demanding that he stop this murderous harassment of this great woman."

If the 30-day sentence is not revoked, said Lannon, "this wonderful woman, 62 years of age, while heroically standing the brutal strain of this trial, is not well and needs all the physical and mental rest possible, will be compelled to spend each night in a prison cell for 30 days, during the trial. . . ."

"A person has to go through this experience in order to fully appreciate what a brutal ordeal it is."

"Our Elizabeth must go through this every day and at the same time carry on her heroic defense of our Communist Party and the democratic rights of the American working class and common people."



# CP National Committee Mourns Bob Minor

The National Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement issued Friday and signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, expressed its sorrow at the death of Robert Minor. The statement follows:

The National Committee of the Communist Party expresses its profound sorrow at the death of Comrade Robert Minor. Known and revered by millions, Minor was an outstanding leader of the Party, a member of the National Committee for many years, a great and world-renowned political cartoonist, journalist, pamphleteer,

and above all a front line fighter for labor, democracy, for the Negro people, for peace and socialism.

The workingclass, the Negro people, the democratic and cultural forces of the United States and the entire world have suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of this stalwart figure, of this powerful and fearless mass leader.

The loss is particularly heavy at this time because, despite his critically ailing heart, "Fighting Bob" worked relentlessly day in and day out, for the defense of the Party, for the defense of those on trial under the Smith Act, against the sav-

age persecution of the heroic Steve Nelson, and for the freedom of Gene Dennis, Benjamin Davis Jr., and the other courageous imprisoned and convicted Communist leaders.

Bob died as he had lived, selflessly giving his last breath for the cause of liberty.

A DESCENDANT of an old Virginia family, himself a robust and hearty Texan, Comrade Minor had deep roots in the American people, in its democratic traditions and history which he cherished.

He was a working man—a sign painter and a carpenter, and he belonged to the Car-

penters' Union in 1902-1905; he was a Socialist from 1910 and a deep and passionate Communist after 1920. He was a man of many talents, an intellectual who not only knew what had to be done, but did it. He was a mass fighter who thought in terms of millions of people and brought to all his work a tremendous energy, scope and breadth. He inevitably therefore made enduring contributions in the major fields of his activity.

Even before World War I, when he worked in various newspapers, he was world famous as America's foremost political cartoonist. Later he gave

of his great talents to Masses, Liberator, Worker Monthly and Daily Worker. His gifted work will live forever. His drawings for the Daily Worker in the early 1920's against capitalism, particularly against Big Business, open shop slavery, for the organization of the unorganized, for recognition of the Soviet Union, for a Labor Party and independent political action, for Negro rights, are landmarks, unforgettable blows struck for the advance of labor and the people.

As editor of the left-wing cultural political magazine, the Liberator, in 1920-1922, and (Continued on Page 6)

## CALLS JANSEN'S WAR FILM HARMFUL TO SCHOOL KIDS

A child psychiatrist here yesterday denounced the Board of Education's film, "Duck and Cover," which deals with atom-bomb attacks, as a danger to the emotional stability it is supposed to warn.

Dr. Peter Neubauer said that the film, being shown to youngsters from kindergarten through the age of 8, has "serious limitations and seems to promote anxiety and tension in children."

He spoke to a group of clinicians, community leaders, educators and parents at the New Lincoln School, 31 W. 110th St. Dr. Neubauer of the Council for Child Development, was chairman of a

panel sponsored by the Committee for the Study of War Tensions in Children.

The doctor said that "no film for children is desirable which presents the true picture of the effects of an A-bomb blast on a city."

"On the other hand," he said, "no film for children can encourage in them any sense of security by dealing with a real question in any illusory and totally unreal manner."

"This is what the film, 'Duck and Cover,' tries to do and whatever limited advantages its sponsors hoped for it are far outweighed by the actual disservice it performs for children."

## PICKETS SUNDAY WILL HIT LEVITTOWN BIAS ACTION

The refusal by the Levittown management to rent a home to William Cotter, Negro and chairman of the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, will be protested by a picket line this Sunday at 2:30 p.m., before the Levittown Cape Cod Model House at Acorn Lane and the South Village Green.

Last February Cotter applied for a Levitt rental house. His application and deposit check were accepted. When he returned to sign the lease he was told that there would be a 48-hour delay. During that time the Cotters told their landlady they were giving up their Port Washington rental.

But the Cotters received no Levitt lease. A curt note was sent to them returning deposit check. No explanation was given.

The Levitts and Morris Management, to whom Levitt sold 4,000 Cape Cod Rentals, have open anti-Negro policies.

The Harold Johnsons, who were leaving on an extended trip, invited the Cotters to live as guests in their rental home at 26 Butter-nut Lane, and the Cotters have lived in Levittown for several months.

Despite months of letter writing and phone calls to Levitt and Morris Management, no home has been assigned to the Cotters.

## MRS. BASS BLASTS LANE'S INSULT ON MEETING REQUEST

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the Progressive Party's Vice Presidential nominee in the recent elections Friday charged U. S. District Attorney Myles Lane with contempt for the Negro electorate in refusing to answer the Negro woman leader's request for a conference.

Mrs. Bass told the Daily Worker that she had wired Lane Monday, asking an appointment to discuss the "vindictive 30-day contempt-of-court jail sentence" handed Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. A number of Negro women, Mrs. Bass, had joined with her in requesting the meeting.

"I think," she continued indignantly, "that we should have accorded the dignity of an answer. And we held that the treatment of our telegram by the D.A. is a measure of the respect held for the Negro voters."

"Negro women," Mrs. Bass added, "feel very keenly the cause of Gurley Flynn, who has contributed to the freedom of all people and we think it is our duty to espouse the defense of Miss Flynn against this vindictive contempt sentence."

"We think it is time for Negro women to organize solidly to prevent the recurrence of this type of insult."

## N.Y. BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PRIVATE HOUSING OFF 20%

Building construction valued at \$286 million was started in New York City during the first ten months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released Friday by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The continued lag in both public and private construction has re-

sulted in a 10 percent decline from the rate of building activity during the same period last year.

Private housing placed under construction from January through October is valued at \$96 million, representing a total of 12,020 new dwelling units, a decline of 20 percent from last year's rate of \$120 million.

# Quill Calls Off Bus Strike After Parley With Allan Haywood

The scheduled strike of nine private bus lines Monday morning was called off on Friday by Transport Workers Union officials. A statement by Michael J. Quill, international president, and Matthew J. Quinan, Local 100 president, announced the action, following a conference with Allan Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, the night before at an undisclosed place in the city.

Quill is one of the strongest supporters of Haywood to succeed the late Philip Murray as national CIO president.

The TWU announcement stated: "The officers of the Transport Workers Union met with Allan Haywood in New York last night and after discussing the telegram from impartial chairman Theodore Kheel, Mr. Haywood recommended that we call off the bus strike set for Monday morning and take the question of the deadlock in negotiations with the private bus companies to the national CIO convention meeting in Atlantic City next week."

"The officers of the union are accepting the recommendation of Mr. Haywood and are lifting the strike deadline of Dec. 1."

Impartial transit chairman Kheel last Wednesday had wired Quill that he would seek to obtain an injunction against the bus strike if legally justified. Both Kheel and the private bus operators had contended that the Dec. 1 strike would be violating a contract expiring Dec. 31.

Kheel also sent Haywood a copy of his wire.

### STRIKE WAS VOTED

On Nov. 8 more than 5,000 transport workers at a militant strike rally in St. Nicholas Arena voted unanimously to call the strike after repeated refusal by the bus companies to agree to a 40-hour work week, 25-cent hourly pay rises and other welfare benefits. The televised meeting heard Quill, Guinan and other union speakers at that time declare their determination to pull out every bus in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens—the three boroughs affected—during the Christmas shopping season unless the demand were granted.

The Atlantic City convention opening this week will feature the struggle between Haywood and Walter Reuther, auto union chief, to succeed Murray. Some labor reporters speculated that Haywood's entry into the transit picture and cancellation of the strike, apparently a foregone conclusion judging from the becalmed air at City Hall and the confidence among bus magnates that there would be no walkout, was part of a maneuver to enhance Haywood's candidacy.

## U.S. MEDIATORS SEEK TO AVERT B'KLYN EAGLE STRIKE

With a strike deadline set for Saturday 3 P.M. for editorial and commercial workers of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, last-minute federal mediation efforts were due to be made at a 10 A.M. meeting Saturday morning. The publisher had previously refused to make any concessions in similar meetings under government auspices. Eagle employees, organized by the CIO New York Newspaper

Guild, are seeking parity with the Guild scale won at the Daily Mirror and other papers. Their demands are for weekly wage raises of \$4 to \$6 and minimums ranging from \$45 to \$135 a week.

A successful Guild strike at the Brooklyn paper during the mid-thirties sparked the organization of the industry by the union under the leadership of the late Heywood Brown.

## 'Septuplets' Story Exposed as Hoax

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 30.—A midwife's report that a woman had given birth to seven baby girls in a maternity home here proved Friday to be a hoax by students celebrating their traditional spring festival.

## 36 Gls, Wives, Children Die In Air Crash

TACOMA, Wash.—An Air Force C-54, bringing home servicemen and 14 of their wives and children from Alaska, crashed in a fog Friday, a short distance from McChord Air Force base, killing 36 persons. Five of the dead were women and eight were children. An eight-year-old boy and two servicemen survived, but one of the servicemen was so critically injured he was not expected to live.

The plane, en route from Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaska, carried seven crew members, 14 wives and children of servicemen and 18 military passengers. The plane, narrowly missing a cluster of houses, crashed a mile and a half from the airfield.

In the last month, at least 235 persons have been listed as killed or missing crashes of U. S. military and civil planes in North America and in the Pacific war theater.

## Bridges Again Asks Rehearing

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Attorneys for Harry Bridges, the West Coast longshore leader, petitioned the Ninth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to reconsider its decision upholding his conviction in 1950 on frameup perjury-conspiracy charges. This was the second such petition. The first was denied by a panel of three of the seven judges recently.

This time the lawyers asked that a rehearing be held before the full court. They also asked a rehearing for Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson, who were convicted with Bridges.

Bridges is under sentence of five years in prison. His two fellow-members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, unaffiliated, received terms of two years each.

## CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

Joseph Curran, who heads the National Maritime Union, said that "some recommendations" were made, but he did not disclose them.

The general posed for one picture shaking hands with Haywood. In another he was flanked on the right by Walter Reuther of the Auto workers and on the left by David J. McDonald, acting head of the steel union.



# See United CIO Urgent In Face of New Attack

By BERNARD BURTON

WITH THE CIO CONVENTION due to convene Monday morning in Atlantic City, the deadlock over a choice to succeed the late Philip Murray as CIO president was overshadowing other issues as the weekend approached. CIO vice presidents and other top leaders had met in New York in day and night sessions on Monday and had failed to resolve the stalemate, with the forces backing Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers president, refusing to budge.

The choice of the majority of top leaders was for Haywood but there was no indication to settle it by majority vote of the officials. That was because of the fear of impairing CIO unity by antagonizing those backing Reuther and the UAW with its more than one million members.

CIO LEADERS were still working feverishly to forestall an open convention floor fight. It was hoped that the issue would yet be resolved at the meeting of the vice presidents scheduled for Friday in Atlantic City, and the executive board, set for Saturday in the same city.

Behind what one CIO vice president termed "collective bargaining" to settle the question, was the far more basic issue of strengthening CIO's unity. This unity of CIO and united struggles on the part of all labor—AFL, CIO and independent—took on added significance with the Republican election victory.

THE WAY CIO leaders were viewing the situation now was that for the first time in its history the organization would have to function without an "in" at the White House. The announcements of Eisenhower cabinet appointments were lending new confirmation to the predictions that labor, and especially the basic industrial unions of CIO, would be facing new and stronger attacks from Washington.

Indicative of the grave concern with which CIO leaders were viewing the future was the editorial in Textile Labor, paper of the Textile Workers Union, which declared: "For us in the TWU—CIO the meaning of the election is clear. Now we REALLY have to build our union—or be destroyed."

IT WAS not only the political attacks that CIO officials and members saw as they fought to preserve a unity which they had badly damaged when they expelled the unions under left leadership. It was also the fear that these attacks would take place against a background of a worsening economic situation.

This note was sounded by Murray in his report to the CIO convention prepared before his death. Warning that consumer purchasing power and savings were low, that armaments expenditures and investments in new plant and equipment were scheduled to level off and decline in the middle of 1953, Murray stated: "This condition is a sign of danger."

Mid-1953, with a new anti-labor administration and Congress already functioning and the danger of an economic downturn at that point, was also the time when most of the big unions would be facing contractual reopeners. And there was little doubt in anyone's mind that they would be in for a fight.

ADDED TO THIS was the fear that unless the CIO could unite behind a strong, militant leadership and program, the leaders of the AFL, now headed by the aggressive George

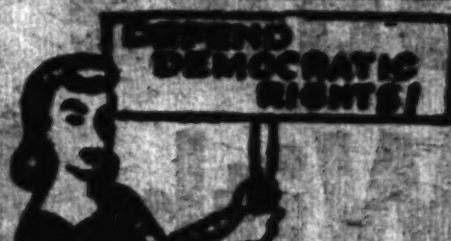
Meany, would use the situation to embark on wholesale raids of CIO unions. On the other hand, a united CIO leadership could be effective in bringing about united action of labor organizations in the face of new attacks that would affect all unions.

Thus, it was for these reasons that CIO leaders and members were looking forward anxiously to a solution of the choice for president on a basis that could strengthen the organization. And with that they—and all union members—were hoping for a program from the convention that would provide a lead for uniting all unions in a fight to ward off economic and political attacks, advance living standards, protect their organizations, make some new advance in organizing the 30,000,000 unorganized, and mark a breakaway from the policy of subordinating labor's interests to the war policies of the government.

## Back Campaign By Korea Ex-GIs For Ending War

The American Veterans for Peace has voted to support the action initiated by two Korean veterans, Dick Davis (formerly with the 45th Division) and Joseph Harris (formerly with the 10th Corps) to bring an end to the war in Korea.

In an open letter, these two ex-GIs call for an organized campaign involving "Korean veterans, their parents, wives and friends, and the families of prisoners-of-war to demand of the United Nations the immediate stopping of this useless war."



# Negro Labor Council Weighs Year's Gains, Maps Fight Ahead for Jobs, Against Jimcrow

By ADNER W. BERRY

CLEVELAND, Ohio A COLD RAIN driven by 35-mile-an-hour winds greeted the delegates here last week-end for the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council. But weather didn't stop the delegates and local visitors from filling St. Matthews Methodist Church where Coleman Young, the NNLC secretary, told them how the council had marched ahead since its first meeting in Cincinnati, despite the fierce opposition of its enemies. "Our struggle will be ended," declared Young, "only by our victory over jimcrow."

And as proof, he called attention to the group's accomplishments in the cities across the nation and crowned by the victorious fight for clerk's jobs in Cleveland's Sears Roebuck retail stores.

CLEVELAND'S Negro commu-

nity showed its appreciation by paying its homage to "Bertram Washington, chairman of the city's Negro Labor Council, through speeches of local ministers and City Councilman-elect Williams.

Before Paul Robeson spoke, he introduced William Marshall, the noted young actor, who participated in all sessions of the convention. Later Marshall joined with Robeson in pledging to build with the assistance of the NNLC a Negro People's Theatre. In his speech, after rendering a group of songs, Robeson turned the audience's attention to African people's fight for freedom, and repeated his 1949 statement which brought down the wrath of the nation's white supremacists upon him. "It would be unthinkable to me," he said, "that Negro youth from the United States should go thousands of miles away to fight against their friends and on be-

half of their enemies." And he was answered with resounding "No's" when he asked: "Should Negro youth take a gun in hand and join with the British soldiers in shooting down the brave peoples of Kenya?"

A DEMONSTRATION led by automobile workers greeted William R. Hood, NNLC president, who told the 1,256 delegates assembled in the Municipal Auditorium:

"The New Negro isn't fooling about where he is going from here."

Even before Hood spoke, delegates had expressed themselves by resolution on building the NNLC as a membership organization, and to concentrate on organizing the South. Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, Chicago CIO-UAW leader and treasurer of the NNLC, said that "a lot of us have forgotten where 'down home' is," and urged that 30 to 40,000 members be taken into the Councils in the membership drive. Delegates also had resolved to make American Airlines, Inc., a concentration in the fight to break the barriers to Negro hiring as pilots, engineers, maintenance men and stewards in the air transport industry.

HOOD condemned the trade union leaders who had sought to disrupt the work of the council and prayed, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do to labor unity." As for the Negro workers, Hood pointed out, their stand was: "Mr. Charley, you shall not pass! And he pleaded for unity in the fight against jimcrow, for good of all of labor.

"We have pooled the strength of your black sons and daughters," Hood said to all of labor and called on the workers to defeat jimcrow, the witchhunt, the attempt to keep the colonial peoples in subjugation and wars for white supremacy.

MAURICE TRAVIS, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, said the Negro Labor Council had helped build up rank-and-file pressure against continued white supremacy attitudes and actions in the labor movement. The rugged-looking labor leader who lost an eye in an attack by Alabama white supremacists, said the CIO had gone backward since World War

on apartheid legislation and other discriminatory policies in the Union of South African question.

"It is unnecessary for us to remind you that the present struggle in South Africa is of far greater than domestic concern," Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wired members of the delegation. "It threatens the peace not only of South Africa but of the world."

The National Council on Freedom from Censorship, of which the NAACP is a member, last week directed an inquiry to the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization as to whether UNESCO has investigated the denial of admission of books and other publications by American Negroes to the Union of South Africa.

The letter was signed by Elber Rice, chairman of the Council; Mr. White; Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director, American Civil Liberties Union, and Roger N. Baldwin, for the International League for the Rights of Man.



WILLIAM R. HOOD

If on the question of Negro representation in leadership. And he was also critical of progressive unions, including his own, for lagging in the fight for Negro rights.

After backing their resolution for airline jobs with a mass pickline of 1,500 around the downtown offices of the airlines companies, the delegates went back to work on their program. In addition to the two resolutions passed, they agreed to increase their fight for the 100,000 new jobs for Negroes, develop a campaign for the protection of Negro leadership against Smith Act and McCarran Act persecution; build a Negro People's Theatre; come to the defense of the African peoples.

In the words of Hood they resolved to "stand by these principles until Gabriel blows his horn on every enemy of freedom."

## Rally Here to Support Vienna Peace Congress

To give New Yorkers the opportunity to voice their support to the Vienna Congress of the Peoples for Peace, a rally is being held Dec. 10 at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress.

The rally will be held at the Palm Garden, 204 W. 52nd St. Admission is \$1, and reserved section \$2.

## ELSEWHERE ON LABOR

### Grand Jury Hands Out Union-Busting Edict

#### NO SURPRISE

It was no surprise when George Meany was selected as acting president to succeed the late William Green. Named to take Meany's vacated post as secretary-treasurer was William P. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

#### DOCKERS' AWARD

An arbitrator awarded a 17-cent hourly raise to East Coast members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association. This was far short of the original 50-cent demand which was designed to achieve parity in wages and conditions with members of the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges.

#### ANTI-LABOR GIMMICK

A special federal grand jury, sitting in New York for the alleged purpose of investigating "subversive activities," came up with a union-busting presentment. It called upon the National Labor Relations Board to revoke certifications of four independent unions—the United Electrical Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, American Communications Association and Distributive Workers. Earlier,

the Grand Jury had subpoenaed and questioned 13 officials of these unions as to whether they had told the truth in signing Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits. These affidavits are required to hold certification rights before the NLRB.

#### CIO UNION ALSO

At the same time the National Labor Relations Board ordered the decertification of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 80-A in Camden, N. J. Its business manager, Anthony Valentino, had been convicted on a framed-up charge of "perjury" in signing T-H affidavits.

#### WAGE-CUT RECIPE

A committee headed by Harvard Professor Seymour E. Harris, circulated a report to New England governors, stating that the way to save the northeastern textile industry was to close the wage differential with the South. The committee did not propose a drive to raise southern wages, but proposed heavier workloads in the north. An original member of the committee, Frank J. Bent, president of the Rhode Island CIO Council, resigned from the group and blasted the report for inferentially proposing that southern competition be met by wage cuts.



# EISENHOWER'S CABINET APPOINTMENTS: Biggest Business in the Saddle

A TRADE UNION OFFICIAL who might, by accident, stumble into a meeting of the cabinet which President-elect Eisenhower has appointed, would find many familiar—but not friendly—faces.

At the general's right he would see the new secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, member of the executive committee of International Nickel which controls nearly all the nickel of the capitalist world, and also senior partner of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell whose major business is representing the international cartels.

Dulles was the architect of the Japanese "peace treaty" which put the biggest Japanese industrialists and bankers back in power and launched this clique again on the course of war and conquest. The new Secretary of State had a personal hand in starting the Korean war.

Next to Dulles would sit Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, the new Secretary of Defense. It was against the Wilson-GM labor policies that the automobile workers launched their famous sit-down strikes in 1937. During that period, Wilson's corporation spent more than a million dollars (as the La Follette Senate Committee showed) for labor spies and it encouraged the fascist, anti-labor activities of the Black Legion.

Wilson is a creature of the House of Morgan and of the duPonts, which share control of GM. The duPonts helped finance Marwin K. Hart's anti-labor activities over a period of years, as the Black Senate Committee revealed.

During World War II, GM got more than \$14 million in war con-



DULLES

tracts. In his new job Wilson will be able to throw more lucrative contracts to his company as well as help direct the administration's drives against the trade unions.

Seated beside Wilson will be George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the board of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., the biggest commercial coal enterprise in the country which has frequently been at loggerheads with John L. Lewis and the mine workers.

Humphrey, a Cleveland industrialist, is a director of 34 major corporations, most of them related to the coal and steel industries. One is the National Steel Co., headed by the anti-labor Ernest T. Weir. Another is the Mark A. Hanna Co., a major iron ore and coal producer.

Other Eisenhower appointees: Herbert Brownell, Attorney General—New York corporation lawyer

closely identified with Gov. Tom Dewey and through him with Winthrop Aldrich, the Chase National Bank and the Rockefeller empire.

Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, Secretary of Interior—described by Sen. Wayne Morse as "a well-recognized stooge of the tidelands oil thieves, the private utilities gang and the selfish interests of the country that place materialistic values ahead of human values."

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, director of Mutual Security Administration—the "air-haired but balding boy of Morgan's General Mills Corp., ticked by big business in the late 1930's to break the influence of the Farmer-Labor Party and the trade unions in the state.

Arthur E. Summerfield, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Postmaster General—another General Motors representative, being a big automobile dealer in Detroit.

Ezra Taft Benson, of Utah, Secretary of Agriculture—identified with the trust-controlled phony farm cooperatives. He was a charter member of the Citizens for Taft organization.

Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, Assistant to the President—a rockribbed New England reactionary who made his pile in lumber.

Mrs. Oyeta Culp Hobby, former WAC head, Federal Security Administrator—co-publisher of the Houston (Tex.) Post.

Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest of Utah, Treasurer—assistant chairman of GOP national committee. Her job is to provide the signature which will go on U. S. currency of all denominations.

were in court today. Cooper's only close relative, his mother, lives in the South. English's family, reached by phone, took the news quietly, as though they expected complete freedom, this time.

His sister, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who had carried the Trenton Six story to the world, was at work in New York's garment district when word came of the reversal.

"Good . . . that's real good news," she said. "But we still have a way to go."

The 60-year-old mother of Collis English was doing domestic work in a Trenton home when she got the news. "I'm glad . . . I was so scared," she said. "I just hope now, instead of moving him back to the county jail, that they'll let him go to a hospital, so he can get better care . . . so I can see him."

ENGLISH, who suffered eight heart attacks in the past year, needs a delicate heart operation. Without it, cardiac specialists have told his family, the next attack may be fatal.

Present in court when the verdict was announced were defense attorneys George Pellitteri and J. Mercer Burrell; James Imbrie of the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Two, and Lewis Moroze, state secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Moroze said:

"Further imprisonment and another trial would only mean further torture for the two men, possibly death for Collis English. These men are innocent; they should be set free at once."

And in New York, CRC leader William L. Patterson asked, "Why send these people through the torture of that kind of trial again? Four have been acquitted. None are guilty."

"These innocent men must be granted immediate bail while the motion for their complete freedom is developed."

NONE of the men's relatives

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## BIG CHANCE FOR PEACE

ON PAGE 3 of this paper, you can read one of the astounding stories of a double-cross which imperils this country and every family in it.

It is John Pittman's story of how the Soviet offer of an immediate cease-fire, with all unsettled issues to be negotiated in an 11-nation UN commission, was completely kept from the knowledge of the whole country by the press, radio and the State Department.

Here is America's big chance to halt the killing in Korea.

Here is the common-sense proposition to end the terrible danger that if there is no cease-fire the Korean massacre can be spread into an all-Asian war, pushing the world closer to the brink of world war.

Yet the top circles in the government and in the press don't want the American people to know about this big chance for peace now.

They are afraid that if the people get to know about it, they will insist that the government agree to it in the UN.

It is the duty of every one of our readers to make sure that his neighbors, trade union, church and community know that the UN has before it a proposal for a cease-fire now, with the unsettled POW issues to be settled in an 11-nation UN commission where a two-thirds majority will carry. This latter provision will prevent any one nation from steamrolling anything.

It is the duty of all Americans to wire, or write, and to organize messages to all Congressmen and Senators, to the White House, and to General Eisenhower at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, urging a cease-fire. No more American boys should die defending a lawless violation of the Geneva Convention on the exchange of war prisoners. Break through the censorship! Bring the truth to your fellow-Americans.

## IN TRUMAN'S HANDS

LAST YEAR, four of the six Negro defendants in a Trenton, N. J., murder trial, known around the world as the Trenton Six, were freed by a jury after having spent three years in the state deathhouse. Two others were sentenced to life imprisonment in an admitted "compromise" verdict by an all-white jury.

Now the two, Ralph Cooper, 28, and Collis English, 26, have been granted a third trial by the New Jersey Supreme Court, which held that evidence had been improperly introduced against them.

But supposing that there had been no Civil Rights Congress to organize the mass fight for the freedom of these young and friendless Negroes? Suppose the Civil Rights Congress had not filed and won an appeal for them? Six innocent men, improperly tried, would have died four years ago in the electric chair.

WE ARE REMINDED of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, now in the Sing Sing deathhouse, having been convicted and given death sentences on even more flimsy evidence than that with which the Trenton Six were framed. The Rosenbergs were sent to the deathhouse as "spies" on the basis of a sketch, purporting to represent the secret of the atom bomb. And the sketch was drawn by the confessed spy, David Greenglass, a mechanic with no training in higher mathematics or atomic physics. But this sketch, and the uncorroborated testimony of Greenglass, constitute the total evidence against the now doomed couple.

Does President Truman, who alone has the power now to grant continued life to this Jewish couple, wish to take the responsibility for pulling this switch, substituting lethal electric current for the review of the case which Supreme Court Justice Black says is in order? Does the Democratic Party, still the party in power, wish to be associated with the execution of the two young parents, as the first to be executed in peace time on an espionage charge?

The President should be urged to act now! Commute the Rosenberg's death sentence! Our country's honor and simple justice demand it.

# Win New Trial For Trenton 2

TRENTON.

THE NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT has thrown out the verdict that jailed the Trenton Two for life, and ordered a new trial for them. The unanimous reversal by the seven-man court was an important but limited victory for the two framed Negro men, Ralph Cooper and Collis English. They have been imprisoned for 46 months for a crime they could not have committed.

The decision, written by Justice William A. Wachenfeld, reversed the verdict on three errors:

The admission into evidence of a policeman's and Prosecutor Volpe's claim, in summing up his case, that these notes were a "confession" by Collis English. The court said the notes were "a written monument of evidential value. The use it was put to, and the remarks concerning it made by the Prosecutor in his summation, intensified the error of its admission and made it prejudicial to the substantial rights of the defendants."

Volpe's repeated references to a so-called "FBI record" on Collis English—although no such record exists. Here, the Supreme Court was sharply critical. They said: "A prosecutor had no right to employ such questions if in fact he has knowledge that no such convictions exist. To create a false premise for the consideration of the jury is patently improper practice. Commenting that the jury was probably convinced English had committed some sinister crime, they continued, 'The prestige enjoyed by this agency and the confidence reposed in it by the American public may have prejudiced the defendants in the eyes of the

jury by the repeated references to the FBI. It was improperly injected and the disclosure should not have been permitted in the eyes of the jury."

—Third error was admitting as evidence a coat and a bottle in a sock which had no bearing on the case, but were used to prejudice the jury against Ralph Cooper. The court said, "The relevancy of (these) exhibits escapes us completely. Their admission, we think, was improper, prejudicial and harmful."

ALL THREE counts expose the kind of shoddy, sly maneuver Volpe used to prop up his frame-up against the Trenton Six.

Volpe plans to go ahead with a new trial, although neither of the Trenton Two had ever been accused of wielding the weapon.

They were charged as "accessories," after Trenton police staged a wholesale roundup of a half-dozen Trenton Negro men in the case that became world-famous as the Trenton Six.

All were sentenced to death. A world-wide fight for their freedom, spurred by the Civil Rights Congress, resulted in an earlier Supreme Court reversal, and a second trial which freed four of the Trenton Six. Two of those found innocent had been charged with the actual murder.

NONE of the men's relatives



# Stoolie Paul Crouch Forced at Hawaii Trial to Admit He Lied

HONOLULU.—Professional informer Paul Crouch lost his haughtiness and cultivated grin at a tense moment in the Hawaii Smith Act trial when the word "impeachment" sliced through the charged courtroom and as Defense Attorney Richard Gladstein closed in and shot sharp questions

that began: "Do you remember this?"

Shouted Crouch, half standing up in his witness stand, leaning far forward and over the railing and shaking his finger at Gladstein:

"Mr. Gladstein . . . Now Mr. Gladstein . . . Mr. . . . I was not under oath before the election board!"

Chief Government Prosecutor John C. Walsh shouted his objection to Gladstein's questions. He argued the defense counsel cannot test the credibility of the witness by "impeachment."

Walsh told the court that what Crouch said in a previous case was another matter, and that this was not the Hazel Wolf deportation case in Seattle where Crouch had testified in 1949 but the Smith Act case in Hawaii.

Gladstein met this argument, saying that impeachment is the extreme test of credibility of a witness. Walsh, who by his argument had implied that Crouch had lied under oath, sat down.

The sharp exchange came shortly before court adjourned for the week when Gladstein forced open

a door to a line of questions on a day Prosecutor Walsh objected 75 times and was sustained by Federal Judge John Wiig almost every time.

"Had you ever testified falsely?" Gladstein queried Crouch.

Walsh objected again and Judge Wiig repeated, "Sustained."

Here Gladstein, who had been convicted for contempt of court in the first Foley Square Smith Act trial for vigorous defense of his clients and over whose head now hangs a Hawaii federal judge's disbarment proceeding took strong exception to the ruling and argued sharply that this question is permissible.

Judge Wiig reversed his ruling. "Have you ever testified falsely?" Gladstein pursued Crouch.

"No," Crouch shouted in high-pitched voice, tightly grasping the rail.

"Well, did you ever testify with the intention of deceiving somebody, by not saying what you meant?" Gladstein asked.

"No, sir," Crouch shouted.

"Did you ever testify under oath to the general effect that the Communist Party of the United States does not teach or advocate the forcible or violent overthrow of the government? Yes or no."

"No. Not to my knowledge or recollection."

Gladstein had before him the certified court record which contained proceedings of the Hazel Wolf deportation case.

There Crouch had testified about his appearance before a Tennessee election board to get on the ballot as a Senate candidate of the Communist Party.

Did Atty. John Coughlan ask Crouch, Gladstein queried him, reading from the court record:

"And at that time and place you testified as follows, did you not, 'that the program of the Communist Party with respect to use of force and violence is that we Communists do not and never did hold to a program of forcible establishment of socialism against the will of the people?'"

"I can't recall Mr. Coughlan's exact words. I can neither affirm nor deny," Crouch replied.

## FADING MEMORY

Then the man with a remarkable memory, who had for days recited what he claims to have told the general staff of the Red Army in 1927-28 in Moscow, of seeing top secret documents in the Red Army headquarters pertaining to future war with the U.S. and of how he charged on the Russian steppes with the Red Army cavalry, told Gladstein:

"I can't even remember the language read to me just now."

"In Seattle," Gladstein told Crouch, "You testified you were under oath at Nashville."

Crouch squirmed, and replied that he may have been but not during his whole speech to the board.

"Were you trying to deceive the election board in 1940?"

"Yes," said Crouch, in his effort, he said, to fool a "capitalist body into false conceptions."

"Oh, you did testify with intent to deceive?"

"Yes," said Crouch.

Gladstein abruptly dropped the matter, saying he would pursue this matter further, after the arrival of the Seattle transcript.

## CP MOURNS MINOR

(Continued from page 3)

later thru his work in the Party, he helped along with others, to lay the foundations for a Marxist, democratic people's cultural movement in our country.

Minor will always be remembered for his outstanding defense of democracy, by his fight in Spain against fascism in 1936-1938, and by his lifetime work as champion of labor defense, of the defense of the Negro people and the foreign-born against the mounting assaults of reaction since World War I. He was directly associated with the most important cases of his time.

IN 1917, he left his highly paid job on a newspaper and plunged into the successful fight to save the life of Tom Mooney, militant union leader in San Francisco, framed by the monopolists and warmongers of the time. He helped the Sacco-Vanzetti fight. He was in the forefront of the campaign to free the Scottsboro Boys initiated by the International Labor Defense.

Together with Ben Davis, Jr., he fought successfully to free Angelo Herndon; he aided the Gastonia textile leaders and the Gallup, New Mexico, striking workers, as a result of which he was kidnapped, beaten and left to die in the desert. In recent years he worked for the Smith Act victims, realizing that the Smith Act trials are a fascist-like weapon to break the back of the labor and progressive movement. Bob Minor was a fighter for the unemployed, and was arrested and imprisoned with William Z. Foster, Israel Amter, and others for participation in the historic New York unemployed demonstration of March 6, 1930.

Born in the South, he revolted against the bitter oppression of

the Negro people. He was an irreconcilable foe of racist bigotry and a determined and uncompromising fighter for full social, economic and political equality for the Negro people. He was extremely sensitive at all times to this question. He was among the first to point out the great contributions of the Negro people to America. He was one of the first in the Party to see the necessity of a special approach to the Negro struggle, to recognize it as one of national oppression in the South and of an oppressed national minority in the North. He worked conscientiously to bring forward Negro leaders and did yeoman work to develop the movement in the South, thru the establishment of the Southern Worker, and in the development of an anti-lynch movement.

MINOR was a staunch fighter for peace. As a journalist in Europe in 1919, he was imprisoned by American military authorities because he appealed to the French and other European workers to oppose the imperialistic intervention against the new-born Soviet Republic.

Along with John Reed and Lincoln Steffens and other long-visioned Americans, he was among the first to visit the new socialist land and to bring the truth of its aims and struggles to the American people in the face of a vicious campaign of lies and hysteria. A proud internationalist he worked resolutely for American-Soviet trade, cooperation at all times a firm and active and friendship.

Finally, Comrade Minor was Party man, a builder of its organization, loyal to its principles and aims—the improvement of the people's conditions, the advance of democracy and the achievement of Socialism. He constantly studied and worked to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism, in which science he saw the liberating role of the working class and its party. He was warm, kindhearted, and at all times friendly in his day to day relations to comrades and people generally—the mark of every genuine Marxist-Leninist.

We will always remember Bob Minor—dear friend, steadfast comrade, staunch man of the people.

## Hugh Bryson's Mother Dies

Mrs. Josie Bryson, 71, mother of Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, passed away this week in Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. Bryson is also survived by another son, Clifford, recently discharged from Korean duty in the Navy.

## Appeal for Harold Ward

framed Harvester worker facing the electric chair  
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Admission \$1.00 (incl. tax)  
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Annapolis: "Lantern for Jeremy" Reception Committee

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**what's on**  
**Saturday Manhattan**  
CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North." Flaherty's epic study of Eskimo life. One of the first great documentary films. The mile-stone films series. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.  
**GET IN THE HOLIDAY MOOD AND ATTEND** a gala thanksgiving party on Sat., Nov. 30th. There'll be songs by Al Wood, dramatic readings by Murray Karmelhar and others plus dancing. Loads of fun and wonderful food at the place that is fast becoming the most talked of social center for having a great time. That's the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.) Contr. \$1.00.  
**HEAVEN OR HELL**—It's up to all of us! Come to our out of this world party! Saturday, Nov. 30th, 9 p.m. till 5 Jones St. Apt. 10 (Village nr. West 4th St.) Donation 75c. Distributive Labor Youth League.  
**"GARDEN OF PEACE"**—brand new puppet-orella for children, will highlight People's Artists Children's Hootenanny, plus Teddy Schwartz, Leon Bibb, Betty Sanders, folk dancing, refreshments. Sat. Nov. 30, 3 p.m., Yugoslav Hall, 400 West 41st St. Admission 75c.  
**HAVEN'T GOT YOUR Hootenanny ticket yet?** Don't worry. Some tickets still available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshop, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, 701 Broadway (GR 7-1241), and also at the door, at Yugoslav Hall, 400 West 41st St.  
**Saturday Bronx**  
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**Sunday Manhattan**  
CLUB CINEMA presents "Nanook of the North." Flaherty's epic study of Eskimo life. One of the first great documentary films. The mile-stone films series. Friday, Saturday and Sunday—continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.  
**SUNDAY FORUM** presents a second forum on Stalin's new article: "The Transition to Communism" new insights in philosophy and human development. Speakers: Howard Selsam and David Goldway on Sunday, Nov. 30th at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1.00 (½ price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 10th St.)  
**Sunday Brooklyn**  
TOPIC—Soviet-American Friendship: a possibility, a necessity, with lecturer: Serenice Noar, well-known lecturer and traveler. Nov. 30th, Sunday evening 8:30 p.m., at 1109 Surf Ave., Coney Island, Brooklyn.  
**What Does the Rosenberg Case mean to you?** Protest meeting to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs, with William Mandel, authority on international affairs. Tuesday, Dec. 2, 8:30 p.m. Entertainment: Allerton ACP Club, 423 Allerton Ave. Admission 25c.  
**CONCERT** BALALAIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Katin, conductor, 25 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nishel Durner, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 2, 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall, Box Office.  
**LIGHT UP A "LANTERN FOR JEREMY"**—Come to a symposium on V. J. Jerome's important novel, discussed by V. J. Jerome, Paul Novick, Z. Weiner and Doxeey Wilkeron; reading from the book by Howard Da Silva; chairman, Yuri Suhl. Capitol Hotel, Sunday, Dec. 14, 2:00 p.m. Admission \$1.00. Annapolis: "Lantern for Jeremy" Reception Committee.



## Minor Rites

(Continued from Page 1)

his home at Croton-on-Hudson. He was rushed to Ochsman Hospital where he was under oxygen 24 hours.

DESPITE his long illness Minor refused to spare himself in his work to defend the many Smith Act victims. Neighbors often saw the light in his study well after midnight as he prepared material to aid the defense of the Smith Act victims and his dear friend Steve Nelson, sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Death came Wednesday at 9 p.m. Neighbors who revered the great labor fighter and artist were in the hospital at his side. Telephone calls from all parts of the country were coming through inquiring about his condition. A delegation of Smith Act defendants, Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett, travelled to the hospital upon news of his critical condition and were present shortly before his death.

WHEN he recovered conscious-

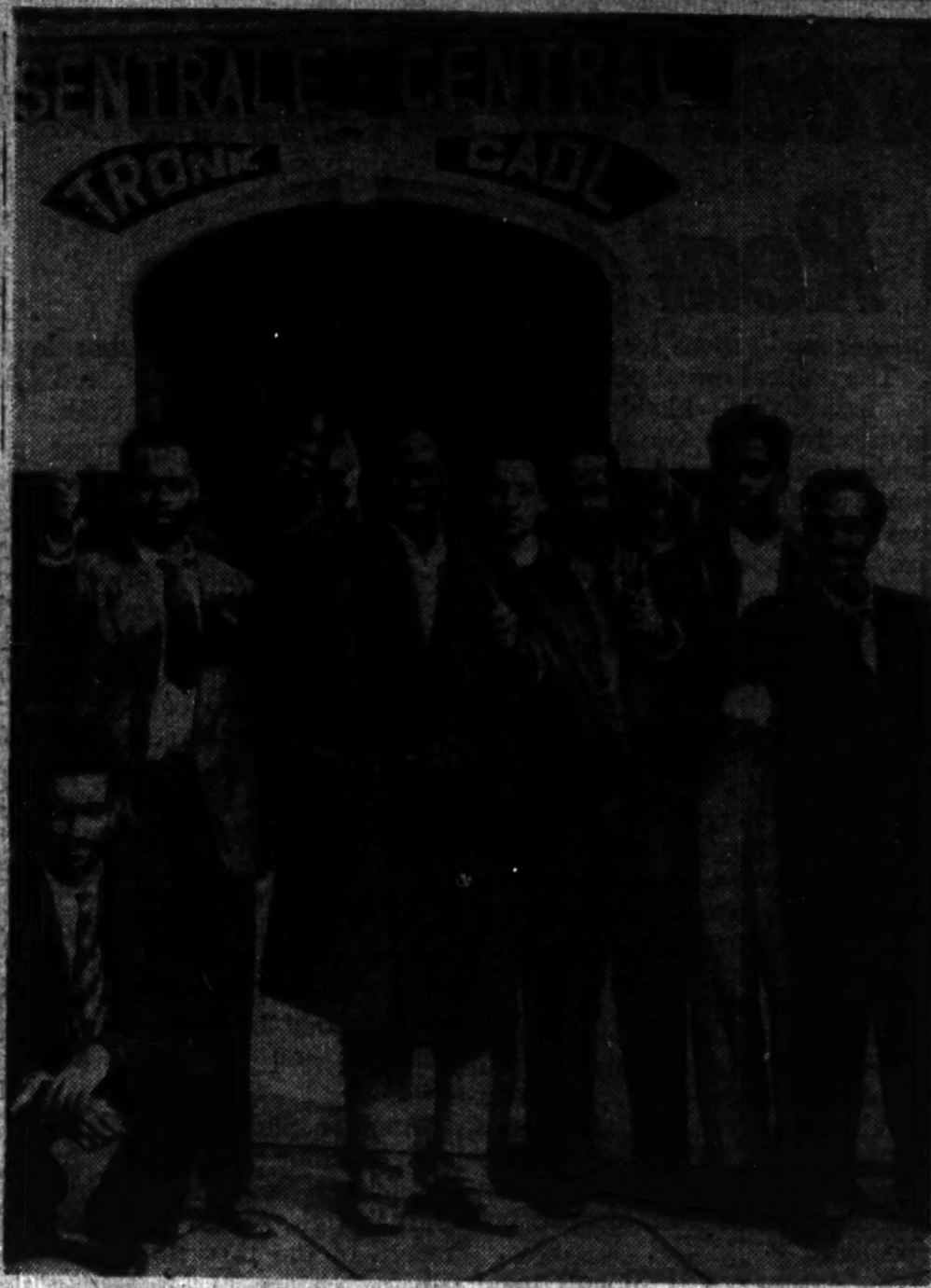
ness for just a brief moment and learned of their presence his face brightened but he was unable to speak by that time.

Many thousands in New York who knew Bob Minor through the years, who heard his eloquent voice at such historic demonstrations as March 6, 1930 in the struggle for unemployment insurance will attend the funeral services to be held Monday.

In 1935, following the mass uprising in Harlem, it was Minor who assumed the role of defender of the Negro community against the Jim-crow system, in the hearings of the Mayor's Committee on Harlem. It was due largely to Minor's sharp and probing questioning of witnesses that the Committee issued an anti-Jim-crow report, which was however, suppressed by the city authorities.

MINOR ALWAYS maintained a close connection with the Negro people's movement for liberation. Back in 1925, when the Garvey movement, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was attracting the Negro masses with a back-to-Africa program, Minor wrote an analysis of that movement in which he attributed its force to the land hunger of the Negroes, and urged the workers to adopt a special program for Negro liberation.

In witnessing Garveyite street corner meetings, he observed at first hand the Garveyites' resentment of all white people, and this led him to further study of the Negro people, and to urge that the working class to seek an alliance with this social force in its fight against imperialism.



AFRICAN AND INDIAN PATRIOTS in Durban, South Africa, give the "Africa" salute upon their release from jail. They had just finished serving terms for their defiance of the unjust segregation laws of the Malan government.

### Mrs. Bass to Speak On Germany & Peace

"Germany and the Fight for Peace" is the subject of an address to be delivered by Mrs. Charlotte Bass Dec. 7, at a rally called by The German American, anti fascist German language monthly magazine, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The rally will be held 7 p.m. at

### Symposium on Jerome's Novel Set for Dec. 14

A panel of noted speakers will discuss aspects of V. J. Jerome's new novel, A Lantern for Jeremy, at a symposium to be held at the Capitol Hotel on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14.

The four speakers will be Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit, author V. J. Jerome, Z. Weinper, general secretary of the Jewish cultural organization Ykuf and Doxey Wilkerson, executive director of the Jefferson School.

Howard Da Silva, screen and stage actor, will read a chapter from the book and the affair will be chaired by Yuri Suhl, Yiddish poet and author of One Foot in America.

The symposium will be held under the auspices of the "Lantern" Reception Committee.



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## Rally Sunday At 3 on Africa

THIS SUNDAY at 3 p.m., the United Citizens Committee for Solidarity With South African Resistance will stage a special Salute to the South African Resistance Movement, at Harlem's Rockland Palace, 155th St., and 8th Ave.

Special guest speakers and artists in the program will include: Paul Robeson, people's artist and co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs. He will present for the first time in the United States, the National Anthem of non-white South Africa.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the distinguished scholar and foremost American authority on African history and contemporary developments who is also co-chairman of the Council on African Affairs will present a specially prepared study, entitled: Africa and Peace.

Sharing the cultural program with Mr. Robeson will be Mr. Issadatta Dafora and his Shogola Moba Dancers. Mr. Dafora from Sierra Leone, West Africa, has become well known in this country for his work in presenting authentic West African dances, and is specially renowned for his beautiful interpretation of the Watissi stick dance.

Mrs. Alice Childress, brilliant Negro actress-playwright, will present a scene from "Gold Through The Trees."

Tickets at \$1.20 are available at Freedom Associates, 53 W. 125th St., Frederick Douglass Bookstore 141 W. 125th St., Calypso Restaurant 51 McDougal St., Lea's Bakery 2504 7th Ave.

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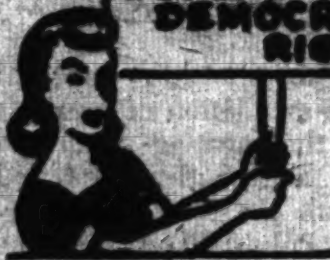
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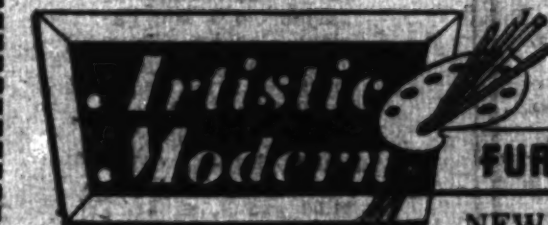
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- 4—Blouse or shirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

\*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

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- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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# Split of Brooklyn Demos Can Bare Real Issues

By MICHAEL SINGER

**THE INTERNECINE FEUD** between Frank J. Sinnott, Brooklyn Democratic boss, and Kenneth Sutherland, Coney Island aspirant for the post, is no more than a power-lust struggle between two piratical factions. But the result of the fratricidal party strife has

greater implications for the people. The political throat-cutting which is figuratively bloodying clubhouses from the Gowanus to the bridges involves no basic issues; not a single fundamental demand has been raised to change the party's course of vacillation, retreat and surrender to the bipartisan war drive and public plunder; not even a temporary legislative program is at stake.

**WHAT IS IMPORTANT**, however, in the outcome is the choice of the next minority leader in the Assembly. So far as Sinnott and Sutherland are concerned the only difference between them is that Sinnott is taller and rounder. Both machine bosses have a social vision as long as a cigar ash.

It is the behind-the-scenes maneuvering for the Assembly spot that requires independents, coalition-minded and non-partisan voters, particularly labor and left-progressives, to view the Sutherland-Sinnott conflict from deeper perspectives.

For instance: If Sinnott maintains his fingernail clutch on the job the next Assembly minority leader will probably be Max Turshen. If Sutherland wins Eugene F. Bannigan is the most likely successor to the late Irwin Steingut.

**WITH THE REPUBLICAN** 19-man Assembly majority and 52-man Senate superiority ready to run rampant next month the people must depend on their own strength and unity to block the avalanche and turn the expected orgy of reaction into a public

forum for peace, pro-labor legislation, social welfare and increased state aid to the cities.

Turshen has in the past accepted American Labor Party endorsement. He has been a consistent exponent of progressive legislation, a critic of the do-nothing submissive minority leadership under Steingut, and generally a more responsive legislator to community and coalition forces than other Democrats. On the basis of his record he may be judged a more reliable opponent to the inevitable GOP steamroller. And even though it would be naive to assume that he could press social issues in conflict with his party's collusive deals with Gov. Dewey, there is at least a measure of hope that he might heed mass demands on one or another struggle.

Another Sinnott-allied legislator and aspirant is Bernard Austin, Brooklyn's senior Assemblyman. But though Austin has the best record of the three there is virtually no chance of his getting the post even should Sinnott win out.

**BANNIGAN**, a district leader, is a growing power within the Democratic Party. His voting record has to its credit opposition to the Feinberg Law and several measures on behalf of teachers. An astute and genial politician with a host of friends in the top echelons of both parties, Bannigan is generally considered the most influential whip-snapper in the legislative minority.

His name has been mentioned as a future Mayoralty candidate, for a top state nomination in 1954, and for several judgeships.

Behind Bannigan is a crew of leaders with cross-current perspectives and conflicting interests who have united temporarily to seize county control, oust the DeSapio Tammany leadership, and play the dominant role in the state party apparatus. They are Don Connell, tough Albany County boss; Robert Blaikie, West Side foe of DeSapio, who submitted to non-partisan pressure for Negro representation and nominated Julius Archibald, the first Negro ever to dent the lily-white State Senate; Sutherland, James A. Farley, Franco supporter and Coca Cola magnate; and a host of bankers, industrialists and coupon-clippers.

A Sinnott victory, however temporary, might enable coalition groups to pressure Turshen as minority leader to hammer away for vigorous and militant advocacy of vital legislation.

There are several flaws in the political ointments of both Sinnott and Sutherland—namely, Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx. The Bronx leader is anxious to secure the post for Assemblyman Julius Gans and he is working closely with DeSapio, whose disciple, Francis Mahoney, has thus far succeeded the late Elmer Quinn as Senate minority leader.

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Admission: 75c (incl. tax)



**BARGAINS AT THE LABOR BAZAAR** are packed at the warehouse in preparation for the American Labor Party's annual big sale. It will open at New York's St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., on Dec. 11 and continue until Dec. 14.

## Typos Turn Thumbs Down on Thought Control by Bosses

**MEMBERS** of the oldest and biggest mechanical craft union in New York's newspaper industry last week voted down a new contract, with their principal fire directed against a clause under which employers could victimize printers for their political or other private beliefs or off-duty activities. The action took place at a packed membership meeting of AFL International Typographical Union Local 6—"Big Six."

Up for membership approval was a recommendation of local officers that the meeting submit to referendum a recently negotiated contract with the New York City Newspaper Publishers Association. Charles M. Lyon, international vice president of the ITU, had taken part in the negotiations but had refused, in a letter to the membership prior to the meeting, to join the local officers in recommending the contract. Lyon had singled out the strongly opposed "neglect of duty" clause of the agreement.

**WHEN THE MEMBERS** gathered at New York's Manhattan Center, they had also read another letter from local officers. This circular plugged for the deal, and charged that opposition was "prompted by adherence of some of our members to the Communist Party line."

The members, however, most of them veteran, conservative craft unionists, applauded printers who took the floor to denounce the pact. Under the "neglect of duty" clause, arbitration decisions had upheld the firing of two men because of disagreement with their activities outside of working hours.

**WORKERS** took the floor to point out that a printer on any

paper, under this clause, could be fired if he expressed disagreement with the editorial policy of his publisher. Providing the backdrop for the overwhelming opposition were the recent two arbitration decisions which had been opposed by the entire union, members and officials.

One printer, Albert Ross, had been fired because of his left-wing beliefs. The employer used a minor incident in the composing room to incident in the composing room (a typographical error appearing in a newspaper that had not been proofread as required by union contract) to oust him under the "neglect of duty" provision, and placed the main argument in arbitration on Ross' reputed beliefs. In another case, a veteran printer, Arthur Deutsch, was ousted after he had made a trip to the Soviet Union on his own time.

Overwhelming sentiment was registered for Lyon's position that the neglect of duty clause should not be supported unless it were added the words: "in the performance of work in the composing room." In other words, whatever a worker did outside working hours was none of the employer's business.

**THE TWO-TO-ONE VOTE**

which rejected the deal was also against the raises in the contract which provided for a \$6 weekly "package" increase—\$3.50 in wages and \$2.50 in welfare contributions. It was pointed out that the total package did not even come up to the maximum allowed Under Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

Contracts with similar economic terms had already been accepted by the six other mechanical craft unions in the industry.

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